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Human Rights Meeting Adopts Bangkok Declaration

BK0304021993 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Apr 93 p 2

[Text] As expected, Asian countries yesterday reaffirmed the principles of national sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in dealing with the promotion and protection of human rights.

The Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Second World Conference on Human Rights came to a close yesterday, with the adoption by consensus of the Bangkok Declaration after five days of deliberations.

Japan and Cyprus, however, raised a number of reservations to the Declaration.

Ibrahima Fall, the United Nations assistant secretary-general for human rights, commented the reservations would not diminish the fact that it was adopted by consensus.

During a press conference after the closure of the regional meeting, Mr Fall said it was the sovereign right of every country to make reservations, but since they were made after the adoption by consensus of the Declaration, the document has not been weakened in any way.

He said the Bangkok Declaration will be incorporated with the Tunis and San Jose declarations, adopted at the end of the African and Latin American regional meetings respectively, into one single draft for the forthcoming world conference in Vienna next June.

There will also be input from European countries and North American countries.

Meanwhile, Asian countries reaffirmed their commitment to the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

However, the Declaration clearly reflects a defensive mood and also the issue of human rights being viewed in the context of North-South relationship.

They stressed the universality, objectivity and non-selectivity of all human rights and the need to avoid the application of double standards in the implementation of human rights and its politicisation.

They discourage "any attempt to use human rights as a conditionality for extending development assistance," and emphasise "the non-use of human rights as an instrument of political pressure."

They also reaffirmed the right to development, as stated in the Declaration on the Right to Development, "as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of fundamental human rights."

They identified that a main obstacle to the realisation of the right to development lied in the international macroeconomic level, "as reflected in the widening gap between the North and the South, the rich and the poor."

They affirmed that poverty was one of the major obstacles hindering the full enjoyment of human rights.

Also, the Asian countries reiterated the need to explore the possibilities of establishing "regional arrangements" for the promotion and protection of human rights in Asia, as well as international cooperation and financial support for the establishment of national instruments.

On the UN mechanism, the Asian countries called for the strengthening of the UN Centre for Human Rights and an increased representation of developing countries in the centre.

They emphasised the need to rationalise the UN human rights mechanism to enhance its effectiveness and efficiency and the avoidance of duplication and multiplicity of work.

They also acknowledged the importance of cooperation and dialogue between governments and non-governmental organisations [NGO].

The Asian countries also made it a point to limit self-determination only to those peoples under alien or colonial domination or foreign occupation, but that self-determination should not be used to undermine the territorial integrity, national sovereignty and political independence of states.

Meanwhile, the Asia Pacific NGO Conference, a grouping of some 110 NGOs from the region, interpreted the Bangkok Declaration as reflecting the continued attempt by many governments in the region to avoid their human rights obligations.

Ms Cecilia Jimenez of the Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates who serves as the spokesperson for the NGO Conference said many provisions in the declaration was "vaguely worded and ambiguous."

She said most disturbing was the inability of governments to give proper recognition to the most fundamental rights of indigenous peoples.

She pointed out the governments' failure to be direct and specific in their commitment to ratifying international human rights instruments.

The primacy given to national human rights mechanisms was not accountability, she said.

Meanwhile, during the closing ceremony, Mr Fall said there was now a platform of ideas for the world conference, with basic elements already being detected:

—The international community unanimously recognised that there is only one set of fundamental rights;

—At the level of implementation, the socio-economic, cultural and historical background must be taken into account;

—It is imperative that serious dialogue is maintained; and

—Equally imperative is that the existing mechanism be rationalised.

Mr Fall said a sense of optimism was generated from this Asia regional meeting.

Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Pracha Khunakasem said at the closing of the regional meeting that the Bangkok Declaration reaffirmed the importance Asia attached to human rights.

He said the declaration also reflected the different ideas and perspective of human rights in Asia which the region must ensure will be reflected in the final outcome of the Vienna conference.

Japan: Human Rights Legitimate Concern

BK0304014693 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Apr 93 p 1

[Text] Japan yesterday broke with other Asian countries by saying that human rights are universal and are a matter of legitimate international concern.

Other Asian countries had stressed in the Bangkok Declaration the principles of national sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in their internal affairs.

Addressing the closing session of the Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Second World Conference on Human Rights, Seichiro Otsuka, head of the Japanese delegation, said his delegation did not subscribe to a paragraph in the declaration that discourages any attempt by developed nations to use human rights as a condition for extending development assistance.

"The view is not fully compatible with the position my government contained in Japan's ODA charter of June 30, 1992," said Otsuka.

The charter links Japan's aid to other countries with democratisation and respect for human rights.

Otsuka also had reservations about three paragraphs on the right to development.

Reservations were expressed about a paragraph in the declaration which strongly supported the cause of the Palestinians.

Israel did not send a delegation to the regional meeting.

Otsuka said issues related to a particular country should not have been dealt with by the meeting.

Japan had reservations about the paragraph "recognising that the promotion of human rights should be encouraged by cooperation and consensus, and not through confrontation and the imposition of incompatible values."

Otsuka said his delegation found it difficult to support some of the words contained in the paragraph because of their "vagueness."

"The meaning of 'imposition of incompatible values' at the end af that paragraph is not clear to my delegation since these words are not specific as to what values are considered incompatible," he said.

PRC Eliminates Mention of Torture

BK0304110093 Hong Kong AFP in English 1019 GMT 3 Apr 93

[By Patrick Lesco]

[Text] Bangkok, April 3 (AFP)—Asia's two biggest powers China and Japan found themselves on opposing sides at a regional conference on human rights that ended here with a declaration largely dominated by Chinese views. Japan, which views human rights very much in the same light as the west, was limited to expressing "reservations" on the declaration, and found itself isolated at the meeting during which dictatorships from the Middle East banded with those in East Asia.

Australia and New Zealand were the first affected by the weight of the alliance, being only allowed to attend as observers as most conference participants considered them as too Western. More than 1,000 diplomats, experts, jurists and observers discussed the use of torture, arbitrary arrests, ethnic massacres and the right to self- determination of people under foreign domination.

The Bangkok Declaration was adopted Friday and will serve as a basis along with African, European and Latin American positions for the work of the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna in June.

Beijing, after applying pressure at meetings, was able to eliminate all references to the use of torture in Asia, several sources said.

"It's not surprising, but it's dumb," said a Western diplomat, noting however the irony that China is one of the few counties in Asia to denounce officially the use of torture by its police. China, supported mainly by Burma, Indonesia and Singapore, insisted at the 49-country conference that "the Asian countries should first of all demonstrate solidarity among themselves."

The conference, according to the Chinese representative Jin Yongjian, should secondly, "reiterate the principle of respecting state sovereignty." "Only when the state sovereignty is fully respected can the implementation of human rights be really ensured," said Jin.

Japan's Seiichiro Otsuka said "my delegation does not accept the view that to express concern over grave violations of human rights in whatever country such abuses may occur is an interference in that country's internal affairs."

Tokyo also distanced itself from the Chinese-advanced concept of a "right to development," by which is meant a denunciation of economic sanctions. "Full attention should be paid...to the situation regarding the securing of basic human rights," Otsuka said. The Bangkok declaration however sought to "discourage any attempt to use human rights as a conditionality for extending development assistance."

While China said that "the hard-working, brave and intelligent Asian people have cultivated the splendid cultural tradition of respecting the rights of the state, society, family and individuals" Japan decried that "Asia is the only region which does not have regional arrangements in the field of human rights."

China, in a move seen as backing its ally Pakistan which is demanding that India hold a referendum on the part of Kashmir ruled by New Delhi, said self-determinations had to be respected. But Beijing, mindful of Tibet, hastened to add that "self-determination...should not be used to undermine the territorial integrity, national sovereignty and political independence of states."

Asia is seen by human rights organizations as being near the bottom in terms of rights. Around one million Cambodians are thought to have died during the 1975-79 Khmer Rouge government, thousands died in Rangoon in pro- democracy demonstrations in 1988, and hundreds the following year in China.

Japanese, Singapore Firms To Develop SRV Port

BK0704041693 Singapore BUSINESS TIMES in English 5 Apr 93 p 1

[Text] Singapore—A group of Japanese companies and a Singapore-based property and investment firm have bagged a US$905 million (S$1.48 billion) contract to develop the coastal port of Vung Tau in Vietnam.

The two-stage project, 120km south-west of Ho Chi Minh City, will enable Vung Tau to overtake Saigon River Port as the country's busiest port by 1998.

The developers, led by the Singapore-based Tredia Investment, include Japanese trading companies Mitsui and Mitsubishi. They will undertake the project on a "build, operate and transfer" arrangement with a 70-year lease on the property, according to Colliers Jardine in Singapore which helped put the deal together.

The green light for the scheme was given in mid-February by the Vietnamese authorities Colliers Jardine executive director Ong Beng Kheong told BT.

The Vietnamese partners are the People's Committee of Ba Ria-Vung Tau province and the Vietnam National Maritime Bureau (Vinamarine).

Tredia Investment, formerly known as Langley Pte Ltd, is headed by Hideo Makise, a Japanese based in Singapore. He is believed to be in Japan working out details of the deal, which may include financial assistance from Japanese government agencies.

Japan lifted a 14-year ban on official aid to Vietnam last November when it announced a commodity loan of 45.5 billion yen (about S$650 million). It now ranks fifth among foreign investors in Vietnam, with direct investments totalling more than US$300 million (S$492 million).

The first phase of the Vung Tau project, expected to begin in 1994, will involve the construction of a terminal for bulk conventional and containerised cargo. Mr Ong said this would enable Vung Tau to handle six million tonnes of cargo a year, as well as ships of up to 60,000 deadweight tonnes (dwt) by 1998. Saigon River Port, which handled four million tonnes of cargo last year, can only accommodate ships of up to 16,000 dwt.

Construction of the first phase at Vung Tau, to cover 200 hectares of seafront land is estimated to cost US$350 million. In addition, the developers will be responsible for a 355-hectare land reclamation project to kick off the second phase, to be completed by 2010.

By then, the Vietnamese authorities hope to handle up to 21.5 million tonnes of cargo annually through Vung Tau at berths capable of accommodating ships of up to 100,000 dwt.

The second phase also includes the building of an oil storage terminal, to mak Vung Tau a support centre for offshore oil exploration and production facilities.

Under the agreement with the provincial authorities, the developers will pay the construction costs plus an annual fee for use of the existing and reclaimed land, said Mr Ong who declined to disclose the annual payment.

Besides its deep sea port Vung Tau is well-known for its sandy beaches. Companies from Hongkong, Taiwan and Australia have already made the coastal city a beach head for housing, hotel and resort projects.

Among them is a US$97 million golf course and theme park project by Paradise Development and Investment of Taiwan.

Japan

Mieno Hints G-7 Action if Yen Rise Too Fast

OW0704080593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0735 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 KYODO—Bank of Japan (BOJ) Governor Yasushi Mieno indicated Wednesday that monetary authorities from the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial nations will intervene in the market if the yen appreciates against the dollar too rapidly.

Mieno, speaking at a regular news conference, said a sharp rise in the value of the yen could hurt domestic export companies and cause the nation's economic recovery to be "nipped in the bud." He said authorities will "take appropriate action in the market" if necessary and the G-7 nations will take a concerted action against wild fluctuations.

Although Mieno declined to comment directly about BOJ activity, financial sources have said the central bank has intervened in the Tokyo market a couple of times recently to cap the yen's advance. On Monday, the dollar plummeted to 113.30 yen in Tokyo, renewing its postwar intraday lows.

Mieno, speaking after the quarterly three-day meeting by the BOJ's branch managers, said he received an impression that although severe adjustments are continuing, "some changes have begun to appear in business sentiment." Citing higher stock prices, better auto sales and improved industrial output, the governor said some brighter signs are beginning to emerge.

He also welcomed the planned announcement, possibly next week, of an additional pump-priming program by the government. It would contribute to securing a recovery, since the anticipated rebound is likely to be mild in any case, he said.

Mieno applauded the recent stock market performance and hoped that the bullishness would be sustained. He called on financial institutions to take advantage of the stock price gains and accelerate their restructuring efforts by taking such steps as vigorously writing off their bad loans.

Long-term interest rates had firmed because of a "correction" in the perspectives in the market, he said. The market had expected interest rates to continue falling even after the official discount rate cut in February, when the rate was reduced to 2.5 percent a year, he said.

In spite of continuing sluggish demand for office buildings, Mieno was optimistic that the trend would not delay the recovery of Japan's economy.

Miyazawa Plans Eastern European Aid Proposal

OW0704132693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1300 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa will propose that Japan and the United States launch a joint program to help improve the damaged environment in Eastern Europe, government sources said Wednesday. Miyazawa will make the proposal when he meets U.S. President Bill Clinton in Washington on April 16, the sources said.

The Japanese proposal will call for providing funds, personnel and knowhow needed to help Eastern Europe repair damage to forests caused by acid rain and look at ways to clean up water polluted by industrial and household waste.

Miyazawa will tell Clinton that Japan is ready to provide 1 billion dollars in Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Export- Import Bank of Japan loans for the project, they said.

The program is aimed at Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic, and Japan is considering extending the area to be covered to the three Baltic republics of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, the sources said. It would be the first time for Japan and the United States to join hands in promoting global environmental preservation, the sources said.

The Japanese proposal first calls for setting up a panel of environmental experts from both countries and then drawing up firm projects after inspecting threatened areas.

Britain's Foreign Secretary Hurd Visits

Meets With Finance Minister

OW0704035393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0335 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 KYODO—Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi and visiting British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd discussed bilateral economic issues Wednesday but did not mention aid to Russia, Japanese Government officials said.

Hayashi told Hurd about the business situation in Japan and that Tokyo is currently compiling an additional pump-priming package to further stimulate the economy, while Hurd said clear signs of recovery are appearing in Britain but there are still some vulnerable areas remaining. The two ministers also talked about liberalization of the Japanese financial market and Japanese duties on liquor in their half-hour morning meeting at the Finance Ministry.

Hurd arrived Tuesday for a two-day visit and will meet Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa later in the day. He is scheduled to return to Tokyo again next week to attend a special meeting on aid to Russia called by the Group of Seven major industrial nations.

Discusses G-7 Summit Substance

OW0704110593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1047 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa told British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd on Wednesday that Japan will try to ensure the Group of Seven (G-7) summit in Tokyo in July will be light on ceremony and heavy on substance. Foreign Ministry officials said Miyazawa made the promise in a 45-minute meeting with Hurd, who arrived in Japan from Indonesia on Tuesday for a two-day visit.

Miyazawa was quoted as seconding British Prime Minister John Major's view that the summits of the G-7 industrial nations have become excessively formalized and structured. Major has called for the summits to be more informal and substantive, allowing a free flow of ideas between the leaders of the member countries—Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States.

Miyazawa told Hurd that Japan will also exert its leadership as the G-7 chair country to ensure that a summit declaration is as concise as possible.

Miyazawa and Major were said to have agreed to continue dialogue among the G-7 members on "how to accommodate" Indonesian President Suharto's call to be invited to Tokyo for talks with G-7 leaders in Tokyo to discuss the problems of developing nations.

But officials denied reports that Hurd and Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono have agreed not to invite Suharto to the Tokyo summit, saying nothing had been decided yet. Kono as acting foreign minister met with Hurd on Tuesday.

They said the two merely agreed that no "new mechanism" should be set up by the G-7 for "securing a means of communication" with Suharto, who is chairman of the 108-nation non-aligned movement.

"There are various differences of nuance between 'inviting' and 'not inviting' President Suharto," said one official, adding that it is not an "all or nothing" venture.

He said G-7 countries must figure "to what extent Suharto's wish can be realized," taking into consideration the way summits have been held to date and the various degrees of importance each G-7 member attaches to the need for north-south dialogue.

The G-7 has invited Russian President Boris Yeltsin to the Tokyo summit, as it did last year to the Munich summit, for a special "G-7 plus one" session.

Hurd also had a 15-minute meeting with new Japanese Foreign Minister Kabun Muto only three hours after he was officially appointed to replace ailing Michio Watanabe. Officials said Muto urged Britain to continue its leading role in ensuring that the process of economic integration in the European Community (EC) will not lead to a closure of markets.

Hurd called for Japan's cooperation to facilitate an early conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks.

Muto said the G-7 must help the Russians understand what a free market economy is really all about, which he said will take time and require the extension of technical assistance.

Hails Tokyo Position on Russia Aid

OW0704114193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1125 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 KYODO—British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd praised Japan on Wednesday for separating the issue of internationally concerted aid to Russia from a long-standing territorial bilateral dispute over four Russian-held islands off Hokkaido.

Hurd, speaking at a news conference at the end of a two-day visit, said "Britain and Japan are very close" in their approaches to extricating Russia from its economic mire. He said macroeconomic help to Russia should be conditional and spoke of the need for intensive microeconomic assistance to the country.

Tokyo refuses to channel full-scale financial assistance to Moscow unless the territorial dispute is settled. Foreign and finance ministers of the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrial nations are scheduled to meet in Tokyo next week and expected to work out an aid package for Russia.

Hurd sidestepped a question on a possible emergency G-7 summit on aid to Russia ahead of the annual summit set for July 7 to 9 in Tokyo, saying, "that will be discussed next week when the foreign and finance ministers meet."

On North Korea's March 12 decision to withdraw from an international nuclear control pact, Hurd said the world community should handle the matter "with care." The first step in resolving the problem rests with the United Nations Security Council, he said. Hurd said the Security Council will first ask Pyongyang to reconsider its withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and its refusal to open two suspected nuclear facilities north of the capital to international inspection.

Touching on the stalled Uruguay Round being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Hurd reaffirmed his desire to bring the multilateral trade talks to a successful conclusion by the end of this year.

Hurd also said it is necessary to take part in full-scale U.N. peacekeeping efforts abroad if Japan aspires to win a permanent seat in the U.N. Security Council.

"I think it is true that any permanent member of the Security Council needs to be able to take full time in peacekeeping," he said. Hurd welcomed Japan's growing role in that field, as shown by its dispatch of troops to Cambodia and a recent decision to send personnel to Mozambique.

On the resignation of Japanese Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe on Tuesday, Hurd said he "was sad to hear the news" but added he "was glad" to have an opportunity to confer with his successor, Kabun Muto, so soon.

300 Replacement Peacekeepers Depart for Cambodia

OW0704034993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0256 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 KYODO—A contingent of 300 Japanese peacekeeping troops departed on Wednesday for Cambodia to replace first Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF) personnel who have completed a six-month tour of duty. The GSDF engineering unit left aboard a Japan Airlines jumbo jet chartered by the United Nations from the Chitose base of the Air Self-Defense Force (ASDF).

The unit will arrive at Phnom Penh in several batches on Thursday and Friday after being transferred to cargo planes of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) at a Thai airport, GSDF officials said. A second 243-member unit will leave Japan for Cambodia on Friday.

The two units, along with a 56-member advance group which was flown to Cambodia in late March, will replace a 600-member SDF battalion which has been repairing highways and building bridges in southern Cambodia since last October, the officials said. The dispatch came five days after three U.N. peacekeepers from Bulgaria were killed by attackers believed to be Khmer Rouge communist guerrillas in the sixth attack on U.N. personnel in a week in Cambodia.

The initial 600-member battalion will fly back to the Air Self-Defense Force base in the city of Komaki, Aichi Prefecture, aboard the same U.N.-chartered jumbo jet, officials said.

Kozyrev To Hold Talks With Muto Following G-7

OW0704143993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1427 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 KYODO—Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev will arrive in Tokyo on April 14 to attend a two-day ministerial conference of Group of Seven (G-7) economic powers on aid to Russia, government sources said Wednesday.

Kozyrev will stay in Japan beyond the April 14-15 meeting of foreign and finance ministers of the seven major industrialized nations and will have talks with new Japanese Foreign Minister Muto Kabun, they said. He also may meet Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, the sources said.

Kozyrev told Russia's INTERFAX news agency that he wants to discuss bilateral relations with Muto and Miyazawa, "since President (Boris) Yeltsin's visit to Japan has not been removed from the agenda, but only postponed." However, in-depth talks on a territorial dispute over four Russian-held islands off Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost main island, are not expected without the presence of Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Kunadze, the sources said. Kunadze is in charge of the decades-long territorial issue, they noted. Japan has long called for the return of the islands which the former Soviet Union seized at the end of World War II.

The Russian Government earlier said that Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Boris Fedorov and Deputy Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov would attend the Tokyo meeting.

G-7 is made up of Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States. Representatives of the European Community (EC) also will take part in the conference. Tokyo is host to this year's annual G-7 summit, slated for July 7 to 9.

Kabun Muto Sworn In as Foreign Minister

OW0704042993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0403 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 KYODO—Japan's new Foreign Minister Kabun Muto was officially appointed Wednesday, replacing Michio Watanabe, who resigned for health reasons. Muto, a former trade minister, was sworn in at a ceremony at the Imperial Palace.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa later handed a written appointment to Muto at the prime minister's official residence.

Muto, 66, will address the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee later in the day and give a press conference at the Foreign Ministry.

Miyazawa named Muto, as foreign minister Tuesday, after Watanabe said he wanted to resign because of poor health that has dogged him since an operation last May. Muto is a member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's third-largest faction led by Watanabe.

The new foreign minister will hold a brief meeting later in the day with British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, who arrived Tuesday for a two-day visit.

On Thursday, Muto will meet Singapore Foreign Minister Won Kan Seng, who arrives in Japan on Wednesday for a four-day visit.

Next week, Muto will co-host with Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi a special meeting of Group of Seven (G-7) finance and foreign ministers which is expected to work out a multibillion dollar aid package for Russia.

Muto told reporters before the swearing-in ceremony that his responsibility is to make a success of the April 14-15 G-7 meeting.

Concerning aid to Russia, he indicated that the G-7 nations may discuss allotting assistance according to regions, such as Japan extending aid to eastern areas of Russia and the other nations helping the western part.

Holds First News Conference

OW0704100693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0951 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 KYODO—Japan's new Foreign Minister Kabun Muto said after his appointment Wednesday he is determined to ensure the success of an April 14-15 Tokyo meeting of the foreign and finance ministers of the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrial countries on aid to Russia.

Muto, in his first press conference as foreign minister at the Foreign Ministry, also suggested that Japan will eventually have to open its rice market. The 66-year-old former trade minister was sworn in earlier in the day at a ceremony at the Imperial Palace, replacing Michio Watanabe, who resigned for health reasons.

Muto said the G-7 has high praise for the reform efforts of Russian President Boris Yeltsin. He said next week's ministerial meeting will seek to assist those reform efforts with both bilateral and multilateral aid so that they do not fail.

Muto said that Japan, as chair country of the G-7 summit to be held in Tokyo in early July, must actively exert its leadership role in coordinating the individual efforts of the G-7 countries to form an overall G-7 aid policy on Russia. At the same time, he said, Japan is in the unique position, among the G-7 countries, of having a territorial dispute with Russia.

"To that extent, we must say what we have to say as the occasion presents itself, not forgetting the issue," Muto said. He said he has no intention of changing Japan's policy of balancing an expansion of Japanese-Russian economic relations with progress on the political front. Japan wants the return of four islands off Hokkaido seized by Soviet forces at the end of World War II.

Touching on North Korea's decision to pull out of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), Muto called the development "truly regrettable" and said Japan will continue efforts to persuade Pyongyang to reconsider.

Muto also said that due to his heavy diplomatic schedule in Tokyo, he would not accompany Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa when the prime minister departs for Washington on April 15 for talks with U.S. President Bill Clinton. But he said he intended to travel "somewhere" during the Diet recess in May, adding that he would decide on the location in about a week's time.

Muto is a member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's third-largest faction led by Watanabe.

Muto on Wednesday also had his first meeting as foreign minister with a foreign dignitary, meeting briefly with British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, who arrived Tuesday for a two-day visit.

On Thursday, Muto will meet Singapore Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng, who arrives in Japan on Wednesday for a four-day visit. Next week, Muto will co-host, with Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi, a special meeting of G-7 finance and foreign ministers which is expected to work out a multibillion dollar aid package for Russia. He is also likely to hold bilateral talks with his Russian counterpart Andrey Kozyrev when Kozyrev comes to Tokyo to attend the G-7 ministerial meeting.

Muto indicated on Wednesday that the G-7 nations may discuss allotting Russian aid according to regions, such as Japan extending aid to eastern areas of Russia and the other nations helping the western part.

Says U.S. Workers 'Diligent'

OW0704101193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1000 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 KYODO—New Foreign Minister Kabun Muto said Wednesday he was impressed by the diligence of American workers during his recent visit to the United States.

Muto, who formally assumed the post of the foreign minister earlier in the day to replace ailing former Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe, said that he found American workers diligent when he inspected Japanese auto plants in the U.S.

"Their manner of working was much better than that of Japanese at Toyota plants in Japan," Muto said. "Americans are wonderful workers. "But those wonderful Americans need to be managed well or things will not turn out too good."

Muto said the U.S. should implement Japanese management techniques so that it can produce goods of the highest quality at the cheapest cost that will please consumers. He denied that he had ever said Americans do not work very much, saying the record shows he had only said he once heard that was the case.

In February last year, Muto was quoted as telling the House of Representatives Budget Committee, "American auto workers cannot throw themselves wholly into their work on Mondays, as they played too much on Saturdays and Sundays. "On Fridays, they cannot put their hearts and souls into their work as they are preoccupied with their plans to start playing the next day," he reportedly said.

Wants Yeltsin Trip Rescheduled

OW0704105593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1033 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 KYODO—New Foreign Minister Kabun Muto said Wednesday he will urge Russian President Boris Yeltsin to reschedule a postponed visit to Japan at the earliest possible date.

Muto told reporters he will ask Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev to relay his request to Yeltsin when the two ministers meet for talks in Tokyo next week during a meeting of foreign and finance ministers of Group of Seven (G-7) economic powers. Muto and Kozyrev are expected to hold bilateral talks while Kozyrev is in Tokyo.

Muto also said he will not shy away from bringing up a long-standing territorial dispute over four Russian-held islands that has posed an obstacle to smooth relations since World War II. "I am not thinking of shelving the territorial dispute," Muto said at a news conference.

"Japan wants to conclude a peace treaty as soon as possible to put bilateral relations on a solid foundation," Muto said on his first full workday since taking over the top foreign policy post from ailing Michio Watanabe, who resigned as foreign minister Tuesday.

Japan has said it can neither sign a peace treaty nor extend major bilateral assistance to Moscow until the territorial dispute is resolved.

Last September, apparently dissatisfied with Japan's tough demand for the return of the islands, Yeltsin told Tokyo he would not come as planned, giving only a few days' advance notice. The rebuff has led to a cooling off of relations.

The Russian Foreign Ministry announced Tuesday that Kozyrev is to visit here as Moscow's chief representative at the April 14-15 G-7 foreign and finance ministers meeting on aid to Russia. The announcement paves the way for resuming bilateral talks between Japan and Russia, Japanese Government sources said.

Earlier, Russian authorities had said Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Boris Fedorov will represent Russia in the meeting.

Kozyrev, in an interview with Russia's INTERFAX News Service reported Tuesday, said he decided to make a working trip to Japan in light of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's recent statements on support for the Russian president. He said Yeltsin asked him to hold bilateral talks with Japan as a result of discussions with U.S. President Bill Clinton in Vancouver, Canada, last weekend.

"President Yeltsin's visit to Japan has not been removed from the agenda, but only postponed," Kozyrev was quoted as saying.

During the weekend talks, Clinton assured Yeltsin that Japan is determined to play a constructive role in providing G-7 aid to Russia, and expressed support for Tokyo's position on the territorial issue.

Kozyrev, who last visited Japan in March 1992, is also expected to meet with Miyazawa during his stay. The visit has not yet been officially announced in Tokyo.

Meanwhile, Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono retreated from a suggestion earlier in the day that Japan would not use the foreign ministerial talks to press Moscow on the territorial dispute. Saying he wanted to clarify earlier remarks, Kono said that "various issues" would be addressed. He refused to elaborate.

Asked at an earlier news conference if Japan's claim to the islands seized by the Soviet Army at the end of World War II would be on the bilateral agenda, Kono had replied, "I don't think so. The purpose of this visit to Japan is not to discuss that."

Japan has been under pressure from other major industrialized nations to relax its policy of linking major bilateral aid to the return of the islands. Japanese officials have indicated that Tokyo may do more to meet international expectations given that it is to chair this year's G-7 summit.

Leaders of Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States are slated to convene in Tokyo July 7-9 to discuss aid to Russia and other issues.

The last round of Russo-Japanese foreign ministerial talks took place in Paris in January between Kozyrev and then-Foreign Minister Watanabe.

Business Leader To Resign Over Scandal Issue

OW0704084693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0333 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 KYODO—Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry chairman Rokuro Ishikawa will resign soon over illegal political donations by big construction firms to fallen ruling party kingmaker Shin Kanemaru, sources close to Ishikawa said Wednesday.

Ishikawa is chairman of Kajima Corp., one of the major contractors alleged to have made such contributions to Kanemaru. He will also quit his post as chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the sources said.

Ishikawa was elected on March 18 for a fourth two-year term as the Japan chamber's chairman, a post he has held since 1987 when he replaced the late business tycoon Noboru Goto. It will be the first time for a chairman of the 71-year-old chamber to step down over a political scandal.

On Monday and Tuesday, some prominent business leaders suggested that Ishikawa quit. They include Masaru Hayami, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives (Keizai Doyukai), and Yutaka

Kume, vice president of the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations (Nikkeiren).

Kume told reporters a business leader or leaders should assume responsibility for the affair.

Nikkeiren president Takeshi Nagano said he will speak out on the issue if official investigations show the construction companies violated the law or committed some wrongdoing.

LDP To Scrap Construction Bonds Use Plan

OW0704111393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1004 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party will shelve its plan to widen the use of construction bonds to fund an additional fiscal package to be adopted by the government early next week, a top party leader said Wednesday.

Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, chairman of the Policy Affairs Research Council, told party members there is not enough time for the measure to be implemented to ensure financial resources. "Let's keep it as an issue to consider hereafter," he said, speaking at a meeting in Sapporo, Hokkaido, to members of the party's economic measures headquarters.

The party is proposing a so-called new social infrastructure improvement plan to extend public works projects beyond the traditional areas of bridge-building and road-repair.

Mitsuzuka has been calling for amendment of the fiscal law to allow funds from construction bonds to be used in computer, telecommunications and other projects in the plan, but the Ministry of Finance has strongly objected to any revision of the law.

At the Sapporo meeting, Mitsuzuka proposed cutting back on administrative expenses and using reserve funds as an alternative financial resource.

Meanwhile, he called for an increase in government financing for construction of new Shinkansen routes, the first such public remark by one of the party's policy-making leaders. Mitsuzuka said he wants the government to raise its level of funding from the current 35 percent, while lowering that of the Japan Railway (JR) Group from its present 50 percent.

Panel Studies Income Tax Cut as Part of Reform

OW0704131393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1200 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 KYODO—A ruling party panel has spurned an opposition demand for income tax rebates and said it will look at cuts as part of a comprehensive tax system reform, party officials said Wednesday. The decision was made at a high-level meeting Wednesday by the Tax System Research Council of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), the officials said.

Tatsuo Murayama, head of the council, told reporters after the session that the study will focus on balanced taxation on income, consumption and assets and readjustment of the tax revenue gap between direct and indirect taxes. His remark indicated that income tax cuts will be carried out within the framework of sweeping reform of the tax system, including a possible increase in consumption tax, now 3 percent.

The council also is scheduled to review the pension system next year to cope with the aging of Japanese society, the officials said.

They said the council also decided to include a tax break on the acquisition of housing in a new large-scale pump-priming package to be adopted by the government next Tuesday.

They said the council brushed aside an opposition demand for an income tax cut through tax refunding on grounds the formula requires issuing deficit-covering government bonds. The officials said tax rebates would not be effective in stimulating personal consumption.

Under the housing tax reform, the scope of tax exemption on the acquisition of new homes will be expanded to ease the burden of taxpayers, the party officials said. Under the present system, a maximum of 250,000 yen is exempt from income tax for the first six years after buying a house with a floor space of up to 220 square meters.

The officials said the government's economic package will incorporate a tax break of more than 28 billion yen for corporate capital investment.

The council also will study a revision of the securities transaction tax along with related taxes, the officials said.

Petroleum Association Opposes Energy Tax

OW0704085993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 KYODO—Japan's petroleum industry voiced opposition Wednesday to the introduction of an energy tax as a way of restraining carbon dioxide emission, Trade Ministry officials said.

Yasuoki Takeuchi, head of the Petroleum Association of Japan, expressed the opposition when he and other leaders of the association met with International Trade and Industry Minister Yoshiro Mori, the officials said. Takeuchi was quoted as saying, "We oppose to putting taxation first under the pretext of environmental protection." He said environmental protection should be achieved by having all people take a fair share of the burden through moves such as an increase in the consumption tax, they said.

Mori expressed doubts if one nation's imposition of an energy tax can reduce carbon dioxide emission globally, and voiced concern about the effectiveness of such a tax in Japan since the nation already saves energy in an effective manner, the officials said. Mori was also quoted as saying that a comprehensive thorough study on the issue should be done in an attempt to gain the understanding of the people.

Takeuchi also called on Mori to help smoothly pass along to consumers the cost of a new gas and oil tax on the industry. The tax, to be introduced December 1, will cost the industry some 300 billion yen per year, the officials quoted him as saying.

Regarding calls for passing windfall profits from the yen's recent rapid gain against the U.S. dollar to users, Takeuchi said profits from the yen's appreciation have been offset by increases in the price of crude oil, they said. He explained that increasing indirect costs, such as capital spending to cope with environmental issues, have not yet been reflected in the prices of oil products, they said.

Business Leaders Urge Easing Government Rules

OW0704072893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0456 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 KYODO—Business leaders on Wednesday urged a government advisory panel studying administrative reforms to recommend in its final report easing of administrative regulations and slimming the government. The requests came at a meeting between five top business leaders and Eiji Suzuki, chairman of the ad hoc commission on administrative reform, ahead of the panel's final report this autumn, business officials said.

Suzuki replied that he wants to make an action plan, and to further seek public understanding on the reforms.

The panel issued an interim report on Tuesday, suggesting sweeping administrative reforms. The business leaders basically welcomed the report, the officials said.

But concern that "the idea of small government, initially brought up as one of the key aims, is fading" was voiced by Masaru Hayami, head of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives (Keizai Doyukai) and Akira Miki, vice president of the Japan Federation of Employers Associations (Nikkeiren), the officials said.

Referring to the business leaders' request for easier regulations, Rokuro Ishikawa, chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, added that companies must not forget their own responsibilities, the officials said.

Ishikawa, chairman of construction giant Kajima Corp., is under pressure to resign his commerce chamber post because of allegations of illegal donations by the construction industry to fallen political kingpin Shin Kanemaru. Sources close to Ishikawa said Wednesday he will soon give up the post.

Also attending the meeting was Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), the most influential of the business groups. The business leaders issued a statement calling for "compelling" and "dignified" reforms. The statement will also be sent to Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, officials said.

Imported Vehicle Sales' Increase Reported

OW0704072993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0453 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 KYODO—Sales of imported cars, trucks and buses in Japan rose 32.1 percent in March from a year earlier to 22,977 units, the Japan automobile importers' association said Wednesday [7 April]. The increase represents the second straight month of year-on-year growth, the association said.

Sales of passenger cars alone jumped 31.9 percent to 22,611 units, buoyed by strong growth in sales of cars built at Japanese factories in the United States.

In one case, sales of cars made by Honda of America Mfg. Inc. more than tripled to 4,569 units thanks to strong sales of the Accord wagon and the Civic coupe, association officials said.

Sales of cars built at Toyota Motor Corp.'s U.S. plant also shot up, totaling 1,339 units against 21 units a year earlier.

Rover Group PLC of Britain also increased sales thanks to its recent price cuts made to pass along to consumers recent drops of the pound against the yen in foreign exchange markets. Sales of Rover Group cars rose 50.1 percent to 1,226 units.

Among German car manufacturers, Opel was one of the two companies to see an increase, selling 1,561 vehicles compared with 132 units a year ago. Porsche AG was the other automaker with sales rising 12.1 percent to 250 units.

Recent declines continued, however, among other German automakers, with the Volkswagen Audi Group posting a sharp 32.2 percent fall to 2,272 units as it stopped selling cars through Yanase and Co. This year, Yanase, Japan's top auto importer, began selling Opel cars instead.

Sales of trucks increased 49.6 percent to 359 units, while those of buses fell to seven units from nine units a year ago.

The association also reported that sales of imported vehicles in fiscal 1992 fell for the second year in a row, edging down 0.5 percent to 190,977 units.

Sales of passenger cars alone inched down 0.9 percent to 187,548 units, reflecting slow sales of cars with an engine displacement of up to 2000 cc.

Sales of such passenger cars fell 3.9 percent to 79,502 units, while those of bigger passenger cars inched up 1.4 percent to 108,046 units.

In fiscal 1992 which ended March 31, sales of imported trucks rose 29.0 percent to 3,408 units, while those of imported buses fell 41.7 percent to 21 units.

North Korea

5th Session of 9th SPA Opens in Pyongyang 7 Apr

Delegates Approve Agenda

SK0704035293 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0300 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] The fifth session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the DPRK opened in the Mansudae Assembly Hall this morning.

SPA deputies attended the meeting.

Functionaries from the party, government organizations, administrative and economic organizations and public organizations; functionaries from domains of science, education, culture and art, public health and press, and functionaries from the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan [Chongnyon], who are staying in the socialist fatherland, attended the meeting as observers.

Invited to the session were the diplomatic representatives to various countries residing in our country.

DPRK President Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, came to the rostrum of the session. Members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee, members and candidate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, members of the Central People's Committee, chairman of the Central Committee of Chondoist Chongu Party, members of the SPA Standing Committee, and the first vice chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Chongnyon came to the rostrum.

Chairman and vice chairmen of the SPA took their seats.

Chairman Yang Hyong-sop made an opening speech.

The session decided that the following agenda items would be discussed:

1. Adopting a great pan-national unity program for the realization of independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

2. Settling the execution of the 1992 state budget of the DPRK and approval of the 1993 state budget.

3. Adopting a DPRK underground resources law.

4. Approving laws adopted by the DPRK's SPA Standing Committee during the adjournment of the SPA.

5. Organizational matters.

The session discussed the first agenda item.

The session continues.

Premier Presents Program

SK0704082093 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0510 GMT 7 Apr 93

["Report" by Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council and deputy to Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) of DPRK, at the fifth session of the ninth SPA held in Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang on 7 April—recorded]

[Text] [Applause] Comrade deputies: Today, because of the daily aggravating maneuvers of the imperialists and reactionaries for aggression and interference, the danger of war is increasing in our country and our nation's reunification cause faces a new challenge. Under this grave circumstance, we will discuss the issue of the adoption of the program of great unity of the whole country in order to open an outlet for the nation. [applause]

I recognize that discussion and adoption of the program to realize great unity of the whole country at the current fifth session of the ninth SPA are epoch-making events with great significance in expediting the cause of national reunification—our nation's ardent desire. Now I am going to make a report on the adoption of the program of great unity of the whole country for the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation, which is the first agenda item of this session.

Comrade deputies: Today, our nation is faced with a very complex and acute situation at home and abroad. Although the East-West cold war system was destroyed in the international arena, the imperialist reactionary forces are attempting to bring the countries which are advancing toward independence to their knees with political and economic pressure and with military threats, while dreaming of a new global order of domination and subjugation.

Today, national sovereignty has been infringed upon by the imperialist reactionaries in many areas of the world including various nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and regional disputes, racial conflicts, and religious strife are taking place continuously.

In particular, the Korean peninsula, where socialism and capitalism has been in acute confrontation each other for nearly a half century with the military demarcation line in between, is the place where the cold war still persists. It has become a most dangerous site to which the spearhead of the imperialist reactionaries' policy of strength is being directed.

Foreign military bases were withdrawn from other areas and other countries of the world and foreign troops have been reduced there. However, only in the southern half of our country, the U.S. troop reduction plan is being withheld and aggressive forces are constantly increasing.

We cannot but regard this as an attempt of the United States to finally perpetrate a new military adventure on the Korean peninsula.

Moreover, following the Team Spirit joint military exercise against us, the United States recently made the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] adopt a resolution for transfering our so-called nuclear issue to the United Nations by instigating some circles of the IAEA in a repressive manner. Indeed, this is an alarming move which may lead the situation on the Korean peninsula to the worst possible, extremely dangerous situation.

The strained situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula has been aggravated even more owing to a handful of antinational forces in South Korea which is being dominated by outside forces.

The antinational forces in South Korea resumed the large-scale nuclear war exercise, which was designed to attack fellow countrymen, in collaboration with outside forces by betraying agreements with fellow countrymen. They are attempting to resolve problems, which should be settled within the nation, by relying on outside forces and to damage the nation's supreme interests. Because of their flunkeyist act, all contacts and dialogue between the North and the South have been frozen [tongyol toeda], and all moves which were advancing toward detente and reunification at one time have been suspended.

If foreign forces take any coercive measures against our republic, it will make all of the Korean peninsula become a new fuse of driving all of the Korean peninsula into the whirlpool of war. In this case, our fellow countrymen would be driven into the grave national disaster of suffering the holocaust of a thermonuclear war in addition to the present tragedy of national division. This will result in giving only profits to imperialist reactionaries and will bring a miserable result of making our nation, regardless of whether they are in the North or the South, the victims of big powers.

Such tense situation has given rise to a very important issue on whether our nation can open the road of national reunification through its great unity or our fellow countrymen continue antagonism and confrontation and, thus, become the victims of big powers.

Our nation must advance along the road of reunifying the country through the great unity of the whole nation. This road is precisely not only the road of our nation's survival, but is also the road upon which the North and the South can achieve common prosperity as the same nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The first, second, and third important priorities in achieving the cause of national reunification are for our nation to achieve great unity.

Only when the whole nation achieves great unity can it overcome the present difficult situation [hyon nanguk], defend national dignity and sovereignty, and open the road for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our nation, whether they are from the North or from the South, has become the victim of foreign forces' split division and is now undergoing the sufferings and misfortune of division. Of course, there are the differences in ideologies and ideals within our nation. However, our nation can easily transcend these differences because it has the common national nature which has been formed and consolidated through the long history of 5,000 years.

Our nation is a single nation (?unprecedented) in the world and has firm kindred ties. All of the nation in the North and the South and overseas are firmly linked under the common national desire of national reunification.

If a dangerous situation is created in the South side of our country the North side cannot be in peace, and if the North side is [words indistinct] the South cannot be in peace. It is none other than our fellow countrymen and our nation in the North and the South who share joy and happiness together and who share pains.

How should our nation be divided into the North, the South, and overseas? How should it reject the same nation and keep company with foreign forces? How should it continue the antagonism and confrontation against the same nation while renouncing the great national cause and continue?

The history of division and confrontation for the past half century teaches us that only when our nation firmly unites can it see a new bright day of peace, pull down the barrier of division, and open the road of reunification.

To achieve the great national unity of the whole nation, it is imperative to have a correct program, which is a guideline of the great unity.

Only when we have a common national program which can be acceptable to political parties, groups, and the compatriots of all strata who live under the different systems with different ideologies and ideals can all of our nation successfully achieve its great unity in accordance with the [word indistinct] and program.

With deep insight into the urgent requirement to make a program for the great unity of the whole nation, the great leader Comrade Kimk Il-song initiated to draft the program of the great unity of the whole nation and personally drafted the 10-point program of the great unity of the whole nation for national reunification and saw ot it that it was submitted to this session. [applause]

By the authorization of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song I am now going to deliver with courtesy the 10-point program of the great unity of the whole nation for national reunification which was personally drafted by the respected and beloved leader. [applause]

The 10-point program of great unity of the whole nation for reunification of the country:

To put an end to the nearly half century history of division and confrontation and reunify the country is the unanimous demand and will of the whole nation. For the independent and peaceful reunification of the country it is necessary to achieve a great unity of the whole nation. All those who are concerned for the destiny of the nation, whether they be in the North, in the South, or overseas, and whether they be communists, or nationalists, haves, or have-nots, atheists, or theists, must unite as one nation, above all, transcending all differences, and pave together the way for national reunification.

Those with strength devoting energy, those with knowledge giving knowledge and those with money donating money, all should make tangible contributions to the reunification of the country and the development and prosperity of the reunified fatherland and thus put an end to the national division and display the dignity and honor of the reunited 70 million fellow countrymen to the world.

1. A unified state, independent, peaceful, and neutral, should be found through the great unity of the whole nation.

The North and the South should found a pan-national unified state which can represent all parties, groupings, and all the members of the nation from all walks of life, while leaving the existing two systems and two governments as they are. The pan-national unified state should be a confederal state in which the two regional governments [tu chiyok chongbu] of the North and the South are represented on an equal footing, and an independent, peaceful, and nonaligned neutral state which does not lean to any great power.

2. Unity should be based on patriotism and the spirit of national independence.

All the members of the nation should link their individual destinies with the destiny of the nation, warmly love the nation and unite with one will to defend the independence of the nation as its life and soul. With the dignity and pride of our nation, they should reject flunkeyism and national nihilism which erode the nation's consciousness of independence.

3. Unity should be achieved on the principle of promoting coexistence, coprosperity, and common interests and subordinating everything to the cause of national reunification.

The North and the South should recognize and respect the existence of different ideas and ideologies and systems, and enjoy progress and prosperity together, neither side encroaching upon the other. They should promote the interests of the whole nation before regional and class interests and direct all efforts to the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification.

4. All manner of political disputes [chongjaeng] that foment division and confrontation between the fellow countrymen should be stopped and unity be achieved.

The North and the South should refrain from seeking or fomenting confrontation, cease all manner of political disputes and stop hurling abuses and slanders [pibang chungsang] at each other. They, the same fellow countrymen, should not be hostile to each other [choktaesi hajimalgo] but jointly counter [kongdonguro taecho] foreign aggression and interference by the united efforts of the nation.

5. They should dispel fears of invasion from the South and from the North and suspicions of attempts to prevail over communism or achieve communization altogether and believe in and unite with each other.

The North and South should not threaten and invade the other. Neither side should try to force its system on the other and to absorb the other.

6. They should consider democracy to be valuable and join hands on the road to the fatherland's reunification, without rejecting each other for difference in doctrines and principles.

They should ensure freedom of debate on and activity for reunification and not suppress, make reprisals on, persecute, and punish political opponents. They should not charge anyone with pro-North or pro-South tendencies, but release and reinstate all the political prisoners so that they may contribute to the cause of the fatherland's reunification together.

7. They should protect the material and spiritual wealth of individuals and organizations and encourage it to be used favorably for the promotion of great national unity.

Not only before reunification but afterwards, they should recognize state ownership, cooperative ownership, and private ownership, and protect the capital and property of individuals and organizations and common interests with foreign capital. They should recognize the social honor and qualifications of individuals in all domains, including science, education, literature and arts, the press and publications, public health, and sports, and continue to ensure the benefits granted to persons of meritorious services.

8. All the fellow countrymen should understand, trust, and be united with one another through contacts, travels, and dialogue.

All the obstacles to contacts and travels should be removed, and the door should be flung open for travel to all without discrimination.

All the parties, groupings, and people of all social standings should be given equal opportunities for dialogue and bilateral and multilateral dialogue should be developed.

9. All the fellow countrymen in the North and South and overseas should strengthen solidarity with one another on the way to the fatherland's reunification.

In the North and the South and overseas, one should support and encourage what is beneficial to the fatherland's reunification in an unbiased manner, reject what is harmful, and keep pace and cooperate with each other, each going beyond his own narrow enclosure. All the political parties, organizations, and compatriots of all walks of life in the North and South and overseas should be allied organizationally in the patriotic work for the fatherland's reunification.

10. Those who have contributed to great national unity and the cause of the fatherland's reunification should be highly estimated.

Special favors should be granted to those who have performed feats for great national unity and the fatherland's reunification, patriotic martyrs, and their descendants. If those who had turned their back on the nation in the past return to the road of patriotism remorseful of their past, they should be treated leniently and be assessed fairly according to their contributions to the cause of the fatherland's reunification.

This has been the 10-point program of great unity of the whole nation for the fatherland's reunification, which the great leader has personally written. [applause]

The 10-point program of great unity of the whole nation, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has personally written, indicates the general goal of great national unity and its ideological basis and the principles and ways of achieving unity and elucidates fundamental questions arising in overcoming the obstacles to reunification at present and accomplishing the cause of reunification by the concerted efforts of the nation. [applause]

The 10-point program of great unity of the whole nation is a patriotic program that calls for placing national interests above those of any class or stratum and subordinating everything to the fatherland's reunification with patriotic love and the spirit of national independence. [applause]

It is also a charter of national unity that reflects the unanimous demand and aspiration of the entire nation to put an end to the half century confrontation within the nation and achieve nationwide reconciliation and unity. [applause]

It is a political program for solving all the problems in the spirit of mutual respect and concession from the national point of view and achieving great unity of the whole nation by magnanimously embracing even those who committed crimes against the nation in the past. [applause]

This historical program of great unity of the whole nation consummates the idea of great national unity founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and valuable successes and experiences gained in the efforts for its materialization. [applause]

The respected and beloved leader's chuche-oriented idea of great national unity is a great idea for uniting patriotic forces from all walks of life who have common interests in the struggle for national independence and thus building strong independent forces. [applause]

In the course of leading revolution and construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented the idea and policy of great national unity and has achieved brilliant victory in implementing this idea and policy. [applause]

During the era of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader presented a creative policy on organizing a single united national front. In May 1936, he founded the Fatherland Restoration Society, an anti-Japanese united national front composed of a broad strata of patriots who opposed the Japanese imperialists and aspired for the country's independence, and made public the 10-point program of the Fatherland Restoration Society which fully reflected all the fellow countrymen's common earnest desires and demand.

With the clear struggle objectives—which were elucidated by the 10-point program of the Fatherland Restoration Society—and bright prospects, our fellow countrymen vigorously waged the anti-Japanese struggle for national liberation by relying on the anti-Japanese patriotic forces composed of a broad strata of people. They established a valuable tradition of national unity in the course of it.

Right after liberation, in the struggle for the construction of a new Korea, the great leader put forth a method for the people from all walks of life who love the nation and democracy to actively contribute to the founding work by uniting as one and through strength by those who have strength, knowledge by those who have knowledge, and money by those who have money. He also wisely organized and led the struggle to realize it.

On April 1948 when the threat of perpetual division was laid before the nation because of the U.S. imperialists' plot to carry out general elections and establish a government only in South Korea, the great leader convened a joint conference of the representatives of the political parties and social organizations of South and North Korea and provided a magnificent turning point for national unity. He showed that our nation can unite in the struggle for the joint cause of the nation even though there are differences in ideology and theory and in political views and religion.

Based on having a thorough knowledge of the rapidly changing situation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song took the initiative in providing high-level political talks between the North and South; along with independence and peace, elucidated the great national unity as the three principles for the fatherland's reunification; and with this as the basic content, announced the 4 July Joint Statement in the early 1970s. Therefore, he made it inevitable for the South Korean authorities, who had been insisting that South and North are both extremities that cannot reconcile, to join in the trend of great national unity.

Upon entering the 1990s, the North-South agreement that embodied the three principles for the fatherland's reunification and the joint declaration on denuclearization were adopted and effectuated. This is another victory of the great leader's line of the chuche-oriented great national unity, and a precious result. [applause]

From the early days, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated the ideology of the chuche-oriented great national unity and created the lofty historical experience of great national unity. This time he personally drew up the 10-point program for great unity of the whole nation for the fatherland's reunification. Therefore, he provided a banner for unity by calling forth the people toward the road of national unity and the fatherland's reunification including the people who earnestly desire the country's reunification and even the people who are afraid of and who are an onlooker to it. [applause]

This is another immortal achievement accumulated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in our nation's sacred struggle history for the fatherland's reunification. [applause]

Fifty-seven years ago during the arduous days when he was plowing through the ten thousand-ri of the anti-Japanese bloody battle, he personally formed the founding of the Fatherland Restoration Society, which is our country's first national reunification front organization, and drew up its 10-point program. From his lofty patriotic intent of that day, he again personally wrote the 10-point program for great unity for the whole nation, thus embraced the program for reunification and national salvation to the whole nation. On behalf of the SPA and all the Korean people, I send the greatest honor and the warmest gratitude to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who is a peerless patriot, sun of the nation, and the lodestar of the fatherland's reunification. [applause]

Comrade deputies: The 10-point program for great unity of the whole nation personally written by the great leader strongly shows our nation's indomitable will to resolve the issue of the fatherland's reunification in an independent way, based on the nation's chuche-oriented strength. It also unfolds firm prospects to fulfill the historical cause of the fatherland's reunification in the nineties. [applause]

The principle of national independence should be firmly maintained to hasten the country's reunification through the united strength of the whole nation by magnificently realizing the 10-point program of great unity of the whole nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The principle of national independence is the fundamental principle of the fatherland's reunification which cannot make any concessions. Independence is the nation's life.

Reunifying the fatherland is an issue of establishing the nation's sovereign right from the national level and to achieve the nation's unity. Today's prevailing situation shows that the principle of national independence should be firmly adhered to so that aggression and interference by outside forces can be denounced; realize the nation's great unity; and achieve the fatherland's reunification.

In our country, dialogue between the North and South has been repeatedly ruptured, and the acute situation in which a nuclear war can break out is being maintained. This is wholly because of the domination of South Korea by the United States and the policy of depending on outside forces by the rulers who are following the United States.

The whole process of the North-South dialogue gives a serious lesson that if any one side throws away the principle of national independence and when it cannot be an independent dialogue partner, dialogue itself cannot be progressed. Moreover, even though some kind of agreement is reached, it cannot be put into practice.

The principle of national independence should be abided by not only in the North but also in the South. Recently, in his inaugural speech, the South Korean chief executive who newly took power made a noteworthy remark by saying that no ally can be better than the nation. We welcome this if it truly stems from the desire to achieve national independence and national unity.

If he says he will draw a clear line with the successive subordinate military fascist regime and talks about a civilian government he should move towards national independence without fail and should show this through practice, not just through words.

From this kind of position, we recognize that the South Korean authorities should reveal the following four points as an expression of their desire for independence.

First, the policy of depending on outside forces should be abandoned. Depending on outside forces is the road for national ruin. Trying to resolve the country's reunification issue which is related to the nation's fate, by depending on outside forces that divided our country and interfered in the reunification for almost half a century, is contrary to reason.

If the South Korean authorities really aspire for independence, they should give up the policy of dependence on the United States and Japan in all the political, military, economic, and cultural fields, pursue an independent policy, and make a policy change to an independent stand of placing unity with fellow countrymen above dependent alliance with outside forces.

Secondly, they should manifest their will to get the U.S. forces withdrawn from South Korea.

The U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea is the source of all misfortunes and sufferings of the nation and a major obstacle to the fatherland's reunification.

Under circumstances in which foreign forces stay in a country, the country cannot free itself from their interference, and its people cannot live peacefully.

There is no ground to keep the U.S. forces in South Korea today, when the cold war structure has collapsed on the international arena and when the North and South have vowed reconciliation and nonaggression. If the South Korean authorities find it hard to get the U.S. forces withdrawn at once, they should make clear, at least, their will to unconditionally make them withdrawn.

Thirdly, they should stop joint military exercises with foreign troops for good. The Team Spirit joint military exercise which the South Korean armed forces conduct with the U.S. forces every year is one of the factors which periodically bring the situation in our country to the brink of war and endanger peace.

The South Korean authorities must stop the Team Spirit joint military exercises and all other joint military exercises with foreign troops for good and, thus, keep step with the trend of the times toward detente and peace and remove major obstacle to North-South dialogue and reunification.

Fourthly, they should free themselves from the U.S. nuclear umbrella.

More than 1,000 pieces of U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear delivery means which have been brought into South Korea are not a nuclear umbrella that protects South Korea but a nuclear arsenal which would bring nuclear catastrophe to it and, furthermore, plunge the entire nation into disasters.

For the South Korean authorities to bring the U.S. nuclear weapons into a small land like our country to escape from nuclear catastrophe under their umbrella is a foolish act.

The South Korean authorities should take a measure to free themselves from the U.S. nuclear umbrella by taking a stand of national independence in the nuclear issue, too.

The four points—to renounce the policy of dependence on outside forces, manifest their will to get U.S. forces withdrawn, stop joint military exercises with foreign troops for good, and free themselves from the U.S. nuclear umbrella—are primary requirements that can judge whether the South Korean authorities have an independent stand and a yardstick that shows whether the South Korean regime is really an independent civilian government.

If the aforementioned four points are put into practice, the North and South would be able to hold North-South dialogue from an independent stand without outside interference and advance hand in hand for the country's reunification. [applause]

If the North and South assume a stand of national independence, a historic change will take place in North-South relations, and a momentous phase will open in resolving the issue concerning the country's reunification. [applause]

We take this opportunity to express the hope that the people of all strata and officials of all parties and groupings in South Korea and overseas compatriots would express support and sympathy for our 10-point program of great unity of the whole nation for the fatherland's reunification and rise up in the nation-wide struggle to implement the program so as to jointly overcome the present difficulties of the nation and open the road of reunification and prosperity. [applause]

No foreign country must interfere in our nation's internal problems. If a third country interferes in our nation's internal problems, fosters North-South confrontation, and gives rise to conflicts, it will never escape from responsibility for grave consequences that may arise therefrom.

The United States and other countries concerned must not hinder our nation from achieving great unity and realizing the cause of reunifying the country independently and peacefully, but do what is beneficial to this.

Comrade deputies: All Korean compatriots in the North and South and overseas must be strongly united under the banner of the fatherland's reunification, remove the dark clouds of nuclear war heavily hovering over the fatherland, and achieve reunification in the nineties without fail.

Today, compatriots at home and abroad are growingly aspiring to achieve the fatherland's reunification, the nation's greatest task, at the earliest possible date. Nothing in the world can stop our fellow countrymen's vigorous reunification march designed to open ways for the fatherland's reunification with united national strength. [applause]

Upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and a peerless patriot, our people are resolutely fighting for the complete victory of socialism and the fatherland's independent, peaceful reunification under the wise leadership of the Workers Party of Korea. Our people's just cause is invincible. [applause]

Let us all thoroughly implement the 10-point program of great unity of the whole nation under the uplifted revolutionary banner of the immortal chuche idea with single-minded unity among the leader, the party, and the popular masses and, thus, further hasten the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification. [applause]

Kim Il-song Reunification Program

SK0704082493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0620 GMT 7 Apr 93

["'10-Point Programme of Great Unity of the Whole Nation for Reunification of the Country', Work of President Kim Il-song"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, April 7 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song personally worked out a "10-Point Programme of Great Unity of the Whole Nation for Reunification of the Country" on April 6, 1993.

This programme was presented to the Fifth Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the DPRK which opened here today and adopted with the approval of all deputies.

Following is the full text of the programme:

10-Point Programme of Great Unity of the Whole Nation for Reunification of the Country

To put a period to the nearly half a century long history of division and confrontation and reunify the country is the unanimous demand and will of the whole nation. For the independent and peaceful reunification of the country it is necessary to achieve a great unity of the whole nation. All those who are concerned for the destiny of the nation, whether they be in the North, or in the South, or overseas, and whether they be communists, or nationalists, haves, or have-nots, atheists, or theists, must unite as one nation, above all, transcending all differences, and pave together the way for national reunification.

Those with strength devoting energy, those with knowledge giving knowledge and those with money donating money, all should make tangible contributions to the reunification of the country and the development and prosperity of a reunified land and thus put an end to the national division and display the dignity and honor of the reunited 70 million fellow countrymen to the world.

1. A unified state, independent, peaceful and neutral, should be founded through the great unity of the whole nation.

The North and the South should found a pan-national unified state which can represent all parties, groupings and all the members of the nation from all walks of life, while leaving the existing two systems and two governments as they are. The pan-national unified state should be a confederal state in which the two regional governments of the North and the South are represented on an equal footing, and an independent, peaceful and nonaligned neutral state which does not lean to any great power.

2. Unity should be based on patriotism and the spirit of national independence.

All the members of the nation should link their individual destinies with destiny of the nation, warmly love the nation and unite with one will to defend the independence of the nation as its life and soul. With the dignity and pride of our nation, they should reject flunkeyism and national nihilism that erode the nation's consciousness of independence.

3. Unity should be achieved on the principle of promoting coexistence, coprosperity and common interests and subordinating everything to the cause of national reunification.

The North and the South should recognize and respect the existence of different ideas and ideologies and systems, and enjoy progress and prosperity together, neither side encroaching upon the other. They should promote the interests of the whole nation before regional and class interests and direct all efforts to the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification.

4. All manner of political disputes that foment division and confrontation between the fellow countrymen should be stopped and unity be achieved.

The North and the south should refrain from seeking or fomenting confrontation, cease all manner of political disputes and stop hurling abuses and slanders at each other. They, the same fellow countrymen, should not be hostile to each other but jointly counter foreign aggression and interference by the united efforts of the nation.

5. They should dispel fears of invasion from the South and from the North, prevail-over-communism and ncommunization altogether and believe in and unite with each other.

The North and the South should not threaten and invade the other. Neither side should try to force its system on the other and to absorb the other.

6. They should set store by democracy and join hands on the road to national reunification, not rejecting each other for the difference in isms and principles.

They should ensure freedom of debate on and activity for reunification and not suppress, make reprisals on, persecute and punish political opponents. They should not charge anyone with pro-North or pro-South tendencies but release and reinstate all the political prisoners so that they may contribute together to the cause of national reunification.

7. They should protect material and spiritual wealth of individual persons and organizations and encourage them to be used favorably for the promotion of great national unity.

Not only before the reunification but after it they should recognize the state ownership, cooperative ownership and private ownership and protect the capital and property of individual persons and organizations and common interests with foreign capital. They should recognize social honor and qualification of individuals in all domains including science, education, literature, art, speech, the press, health service and sports, and continue to ensure the benefits granted to persons of meritorious services.

8. The whole nation should understand, trust and unite with one another through contacts, travels and dialogues.

All the obstacles to contacts and travels should be removed and the door be flung open for travels to all without discrimination.

All the parties, groupings and people of all social standings should be given equal opportunities for dialogue and bilateral and multilateral dialogues be developed.

9. The whole nation in the North and the South and overseas should strengthen solidarity with one another on the way to national reunification.

Things beneficial to national reunification should be supported and encouraged in an unbiased manner and things harmful be rejected together in the North and the South and overseas, and all should keep pace and cooperate with each other, each going beyond his own narrow enclosure. All the political parties, organizations and people of all walks of life in the North and the South and overseas should be allied organizationally in the patriotic work for national reunification.

10. Those who have contributed to the great unity of the nation and to the cause of national reunification should be highly estimated.

Special favors should be granted to those who have performed feats for the great unity of the nation and the reunification of the country, patriotic martyrs and their descendants. If those who had turned their back on the nation in the past return to the road of patriotism, remorseful of their past, they should be treated leniently and be assessed fairly according to their contributions to the cause of national reunification.

SPA Appeals to '70 Million' Countrymen

SK0704104393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 7 Apr 93

["Appeal to 70 Million Fellow Countrymen Adopted at SPA Session"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, April 7 (KCNA)—An appeal to the 70 million fellow countrymen was adopted at the Fifth Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which opened here today.

The adoption of the "10-Point Programme of Great Unity of the Whole Nation for Reunification of the Country" is an epoch-making step for jointly opening the way out for the nation under the grim circumstances in which the danger of war has gripped our country and the cause of the national reunification is facing a new challenge, the appeal says.

The appeal reads in part:

Today the situation on the Korean peninsula has come to an unpredictably dangerous phase owing to aggression and interference of outside forces.

The North-South dialogue which had been progressing after reaching an excellent agreement is deadlocked, the North-South relations have been severed and the trend of the situation toward detente and peace has been reversed to press toward the brink of war.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, a preliminary test nuclear war largest in scale in the world directed against the North was resumed and the clamor for a "special inspection" of our Republic has not ceased and dark clouds of a nuclear war are heavily hanging over the head of our nation.

Our nation which was divided by big powers and has been forced to all sufferings by outside forces for half a century is in danger of the holocaust of a thermonuclear war due to the interference of the United States. How can we overlook this?

The only road which our nation should follow is to reject aggression and interference of outside forces and seek unity of the fellow countrymen.

The "10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation for reunification of the country" adopted at the current session of the Supreme People's Assembly promises this road of national resurrection.

The duty and true patriotism of all the compatriots at home and abroad will be manifested in carrying this programme into practice.

Let us all unite, first of all, as one nation, whether in the North or in the South or overseas and whether be communists or nationalists, taking the programme of the great unity of the whole nation as a common guideline of the nation!

Let us all make tangible contributions to the reunification of the country and prosperity and development of the unified land, those with strength devoting strength, those with knowledge giving knowledge and those with money donating money!

All the members of the nation should link their individual destinies with destiny of the nation and unite on the basis of patriotism and the spirit of national independence, the common idea of the nation.

Let us all reject flunkeyism and national nihilism and uphold the banner of national independence, with the consciousness of national identity.

The whole nation should promote coexistence, coprosperity and common interests and subordinate everything to the cause of national reunification.

The North and the South should recognize and respect the existence of different ideologies, ideas and systems and cooperate with each other to enjoy progress and prosperity together, giving priority to the interests of the whole nation.

Let us stop the political dispute of ideological fight and institutional fight between the fellow countrymen and jointly counter aggression and interference of outside forces!

Let us dispel fears of prevail-over-communism and communization, remove the threat of invasion from the South and from the North and open a new phase of national harmony and trust.

The political opponents and "dissidents" should join hands and those who once betrayed the nation should go together in the ranks of patriotism, looking forward to the future.

Let the politicians, businessmen, intellectuals, religious believers and soldiers join the patriotic ranks of the whole nation without hesitation and keep step with each other in the march towards a bright future of national reunification!

Let us pull down all the visible and invisible barriers bisecting the nation and cutting off the bonds of the nation and dispel misunderstanding, share the same will, unite and ally with each other and take the same action, jumping out of the narrow enclosure!

The supreme task of our nation is the reunification of the country and the objecive of the great unity of the whole nation is also reunification.

Let us establish a pan-national unified state representing all parties, groupings and members of the nation from all walks of life in the North and the South with the united efforts of the whole nation!

Let us establish a confederal state in which the two regional governments of the North and the South would coexist and be represented on an equal footing, inclining neither to the North nor to the South, an independent, peaceful and non-aligned neutral state which does not lean to any great power, on the three principles of independence, peace and great national unity!

The "Ten-Point Programme of Great Unity of the Whole Nation for Reunification of the Country" is a joint action program of the whole nation to hasten reunification in the '90s.

Let us all actively contribute to the noble cause of national reunification, becoming ardent supporters and courageous practicians of the programme of great unity of the whole nation!

Defense Spending To Increase

SK0704105093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] Pyongyang, April 7 (KCNA)—"On the Results of the Fulfilment of the State Budget for 1992 and on the State Budget for 1993 of the DPRK" is being discussed at the Fifth Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] which opened here today.

According to a report delivered at the session by Deputy Yun Ki-chong, Minister of Finance, the total state budgetary revenue last year amounted to 39,540.42 million won, or 100.1 percent of the plan, and the state budgetary expenditure to 39,303.42 million won, or 99.5 percent of the plan.

The total amount of state budgetary revenue in 1992 was up 6.3 percent from the previous year, and that of state budgetary expenditure up 6.5 percent.

In the state budget last year the outlay for the national economy rose 6.3 percent over 1991, that for the development of science and technology and for educational work respectively rose 9.6 and 10.8 percent, and investment in cultural work, health service and sports increased 8.4 percent.

Last year the DPRK Government allotted 11.4 percent of the total state budgetary expenditure to defence spendings.

The state budget for 1993 has been so compiled as to fully guarantee financially the efforts of the Korean people to consolidate the independent economic foundations of the country, further improve the material and cultural living of the people and thereby further exalt Korean socialism.

The total state budgetary revenue and expenditure for 1993 stand at 40,449.85 million won each, or respectively up 2.3 and 2.9 percent from last year.

Appropriations for the national economy will rise 3 percent over last year, much of it going to the leading sectors of the national economy, light industry and agriculture.

The DPRK Government will raise expenditures for social and cultural measures 2.1 percent over last year to further develop all the domains of socialist cultural construction and bring more state benefits to the people.

It envisages 11.6 percent of the total state budgetary expenditure as defence appropriations this year to increase the nation's defence capabilities in face of the enemy's moves of aggression and provocation.

Finance Minister Presents 1992-3 Budget

SK0704112093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1115 GMT 7 Apr 93

["On Results of Fulfilment of State Budget for 1992 and on State Budget for 1993 of DPRK"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, April 7 (KCNA)—Deputy Yun Ki-chong, minister of finance, delivered a report on the second agenda item "On the Results of the Fulfilment of the State Budget of the DPRK for 1992 and on the state budget for 1993" at the Fifth Session of the Ninth

Supreme People's Assembly which opened at the Mansudae Assembly Hall here today.

According to her report, the country's independent financial foundations were consolidated still further and last year's state budget was successfully fulfilled as a result of brilliant achievements made in socialist construction under the wise guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The total state budgetary revenue last year amounted to 39,540.42 million won, or 100.1 percent of the plan, and that of state budgetary expenditure to 39,303.42 million won, or 99.5 percent of the plan.

The total state budgetary revenue and expenditure in 1992 respectively were up 6.3 and 6.5 percent from the previous year.

The state budget of last year could thus sufficiently provide colossal funds for accelerating the socialist economic construction and cultural construction, improving the people's living and increasing the defence capabilities of the country and ended up successfully, with an excess of revenue to the tune of 237 million won.

In the state budget last year the funds disbursed to the national economy were up 6.3 percent from 1991, a large amount of them going to the capital construction to increase the might of chuche-based industry and consolidate the material and technical foundations of agriculture.

The government of our Republic last year set it as the most important task to boost the production of electrical power and coal and rapidly develop railway transport in socialist economic construction. It increased investments in the power and coal industries and in the railway transport respectively by 7.2, 8.3 and 6.7 percent compared with the previous year.

In the power industrial sector last year the construction of the Namgang Power Station, the East Pyongyang Thermal Power Station and other large power stations and thermal power plants progressed fast and hundreds of minor hydraulic power stations were built in different places of the country.

Last year the workers and builders in the domain of coal industry created more pits and further reinforced their technical equipment, and accelerated the development of new coal mines, thereby laying a solid basis on which to increase coal production.

In railway transport, heavy rails were actively introduced into major trunk lines, the electrification of the more than 252 km Hyesan-Manpo Youth Line was completed successfully. The Pyongsan-Kaesong, Hamhung-Sinhung-Pujonho and other lines were also switched over to electric traction successfully.

The government of our Republic last year put big efforts into the further development of the metal, machine-building,chemical and other key industries.

Last year our workers and builders successfully completed various projects, including the construction of the youth high-pressure pipe production base of the Songjin Steel Complex, the Dorebon factory of the Sinhung Chemical Complex, the semi-chemical pulp crushing process of the Kilju Pulp Mill, the first-stage construction of the paraffin separating shop of the Ponghwa Chemical Factory and the construction of the modern numerical control machine tools production base, and pressed ahead with the reconstruction and expansion of chemical plants in Hamhung area.

The government of our Republic last year directed big efforts to agriculture, light industry and housing construction with a view to solving the problem of food, clothing and housing for the people more satisfactorily.

The state set last year as a year of put-greater-efforts-into-agriculture, and disbursed large funds 5.2 bigger than the previous year, to the agricultural domain.

Last year we carried out waterway projects including the second-stage project of the West Sea Barrage-Unryul-Kwail Waterway, the Tongha two-stage pumping waterway project, the Pakchon waterway expansion project and the Ryokpo waterway project, completed agricultural irrigation on a higher level and actively realized the mechanization of agriculture and widespread use of chemicals in farming. A great stride forward has thus been taken in the fulfilment of the rural technical revolution.

Many good strains of seeds suited to the climatic and topographical conditions of our country were produced successfully through the vigorous green revolution and a large area of tideland-turned fields were brought under plough through the promotion of large-scale reclamation projects at the Kumsong, Kwaksan and other tidal flats.

Last year strenuous efforts were made in the light industrial domain to further streamline the existing light industrial factories and operate them at full capacity. As a result, more solid foundations were laid for rapidly boosting the production of textile goods, footwear, varieties of daily necessities and foodstuff.

The government of our Republic last year increased state investment in housing construction 6.3 percent up from the previous year.

Last year fashionable dwelling houses for 50,000 families were successfully completed in Pyongyang, and many fine dwelling houses made their appearance in local towns and rural villages.

In order to push ahead with socialist cultural construction and promote the wellbeing of the people, the government of our Republic last year allocated huge state funds to social and cultural measures and popular policies.

With the intent of developing science and education, the state last year increased expenditures for the development of science and technology 9.6 percent up on the previous year and those for educational work 10.8 percent.

Thanks to our party's policy of training native cadres, the number of intellectuals has reached 1.66 million now.

The state last year increased spendings on cultural and health services and sports 8.4 percent up on the previous year.

The government of our Republic last year decided to raise the wages of the workers, technicians and office employees 43.4 percent, the pensions of beneficiaries of social security 50. 7 percent and the scholarship of students at schools of different levels including universities and colleges 33 percent on an average. It also decided to raise the state purchase prices of paddy rice and maize respectively 26.2 and 44.8 percent and those of other farm produce so as to increase the income share of the co-op farmers.

Our people are now provided with all necessary material and cultural conditions of food, clothing and housing by the state, and all the working people are engaged in creative work to the best of their ability with stable jobs.

In our country the state supplies food to the factory and office employees at prices next to nil, and universal and complete free medical care and free education systems are in force, under which the state covers all the spendings ranging from charges for medical examination to fees of doctor's visit to patients, outpatient treatment fees, charges for an operation and medicines, inpatient treatment fees and even the cost of meals at hospitals. Well-furnished dwelling houses are built for the workers, office employees and peasants at state expenses, and electricity, service water and even fuel are supplied at low prices.

There is neither jobless person nor loafer and beggar in our country, and our people are equally well off without any worries about living, not knowing "tax", and their stable life is firmly guaranteed by the state.

The government of our Republic last year earmarked 11.4 percent of the total state budgetary expenditures for defence spendings to increase the nation's defence power.

Now our revolutionary Armed Forces and all-people defence system have grown to be invincible Armed Forces and an impregnable fortress creditably safeguarding the security of the socialist motherland and people under whatever complicated situation.

The achievements made by our people in socialist construction last year under the guidance of our party are all the more valuable and proud as they have been gained under the most difficult and complex circumstances and in acute confrontation with the enemy.

The reporter outlined tasks facing the Korean people this year.

She quoted the great leader President Kim Il-song as saying:

"Holding high the slogan 'The Party, the People and the Army Must All Be United in One Mind and Complete the Cause of Socialism to the Last' all the party members and working people must display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard-working as well as mass heroism, promote socialist construction energetically and bring the advantages of our socialism into fuller play."

The state budget for 1993 was compiled in such a manner as to fully back by finance the struggle of our people to consolidate the independent economic foundations of the country, rapidly improve the people's material and cultural living and further exalt our socialism.

The total state budgetary revenue and expenditure for 1993 amount respectively to 40,449.85 million won, or up 2.3 and 2.9 percent from last year.

This year the state envisages increasing the budgetary revenue from the industrial sector 2.5 percent up on last year.

The government of our Republic this year envisages large appropriations to various domains of socialist construction.

The state budget this year will increase investment in the national economy 3 percent up on last year, much of it going to the leading sectors of the national economy and light industry and agriculture.

In order to rapidly develop the coal, power and metal industries, the government of our Republic this year will allocate huge funds 3.5 percent bigger than last years, to these sectors.

This year the state will make huge investments in the machine-building, chemical and building-materials industries and earmark funds 3.1 percent greater than last year to railway transport to consolidate the material and technical foundtions of railways.

The state budget this year will invest large funds 4.1 percent more than last year in the light industrial domain.

This year too, the state allocates colossal funds 2 percent more than last year to the agricultral domain.

And the state will make huge investment in construction to extensively build dwelling houses in Pyongyang and local towns and villages.

This year the government of our Republic will increase expenditures in social and cultural measures [word indistinct] percent upon last year and further develop all domains of socialist cultural construction such as science, education, literature and art, health service and physical culture and sports.

The state this year, too will direct huge funds so that a wide range of state benefits including th upbringing and education of children at state expense, free education, free medical care, social insurance and social security may be granted to the people. The government of our Republic sent huge educational aid funds and stipends in 30 odd years annually from quota for the democratic national education of the General Asociation of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon). This year, too, it will send a large amount of educational aid fund and stipends for the democratic nationl education of Korean children in Japan.

The government of our Republic envisages disbursement of [word indistinct] percent of the total state budgetary expenditure for defence spendings to increase the defence power of the country in face of the enemy's aggressve and provocatve moves.

The report stressed: Our state budget is a revolutionary and independent budget reflecting the lie and policies of our party and steadily developing in reliance upon the solid foundations of the independent national economy. It is a genuinely popular budget in which the nation's finance is used wholly for the sake of the people.

Mozambican President Meets DPRK Agrotechnical Group

SK0404084393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 4 Apr 93

[Text] Pyongyang, April 4 (KCNA)—Mozambican President Joaquim Alberto Chissano recently met a Korean agrotechnical cooperation group at the Maleise farm.

He went around a rice field and saw farming machines made by Korean agrotechnicians. He said that the machines were very good and this farm was a symbol of the friendship between Mozambique and Korea.

Noting that the Korean agrotechnicians sent by the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song were making a good job of it, he said the friendly relations between the two countries were paying off practically.

He asked the group to convey his heartfelt thanks to Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people.

Kim Chong-il Sends Thanks for Army-People Examples

SK0304124293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 3 Apr 93

[Text] Pyongyang, April 3 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent messages of thanks to officials, party members and other working people of Kaechon city and Chungsan County, South Pyongan Province, Unhung County, Yanggang Province, and the Phohang district housewives' stockbreeding farm management board, Chongjin, North Hamgyong Province, who had set examples in tightening the bonds between the Army and the people.

The messages highly estimated their patriotic deeds, saying they had actively inspired People's Army soldiers who were defending the country like an impregnable fortress to achieve greater success in the combat and political training, regarding them as their own flesh and blood.

Comrade Kim Chong-il also extended thanks of the party Central Military Committee and the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army to the officials and employees of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Munsu housewives' cooperative in Taedonggang district, Pyongyang, and Director Cho Ki-son of the Kaechon factory of garments for export and worker Han Kyong-ae of the Nakwon department store who fully displayed the beautiful traditional trait of unity between the Army and the people.

He also sent thanks to room chief Kim Chae-hong and researcher Won Yi-hwa of the Hydraulic Engineering Institute of the Academy of Sciences and their family members who sincerely aided the People's Army.

Daily Calls for Exalting 'Revolutionary Traits'

SK0504105493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 5 Apr 93

["NODONG SINMUN Calls for Exalting Grand Revolutionary Traits of Society"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (KCNA)—To give full scope to the communist revolutionary traits today is an honorable work for creating ideological sentiments, morality and ethics of our style and an important work for defending our-style socialism from the challenge of the imperialists and adding shine to it under the guidance of an illustrious leader, declares NODONG SINMUN Monday [5 April].

The editorial headlined "Let Us Exalt Grand Revolutionary Traits of Our Society" says that deepest trust in and intense loyalty to the party and the leader, devoted service and noble self-sacrificing spirit for the society and collective, the motherland and revolution, noble human love and warm comradeship, are important characteristics of the spiritual and moral traits of our people today.

The noble revolutionary traits of our society is a manifestation of unbounded feeling of trust to share weal and woe with the illustrious leader, the editorial says, and continues:

Our people, as they did in the past, are fighting unflinchingly, closely united around the party and the leader.

remaining unshaken today when the anti-socialist offensive of the imperialists is assuming greater intensity.

No matter how desperately the imperialists may try to degenerate the people ideologically and morally, stifle them economically and commit military aggression, they can never destroy our socialism overflowing with noble grand revolutionary traits.

Our people are displaying their pride as a powerful and dignified people in a noble ideological and spiritual world. They owe this to the wise leadership and warm care of our party which is leading them along a road of worthy life and happiness.

The noble communist traits prevailing in our society is a brilliant fruition of the policy of education through positive examples by our party.

Attaching great importance to the effect and influence of the positive examples set by working people, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il made it a work of the whole party to generalise positive examples and has wisely guided it.

With communistic revolutionary traits given full play in the whole of society, single-hearted unity, the life and soul of socialism, has become stronger than ever before.

Today our society has become one big family upholding the leader with single-hearted loyalty and filial duty and a big collective of revolutionaries overflowing with warm feelings of kinship in the literal sense of the term.

The editorial stresses that it is very important to firmly establish chuche-based revolutionary view of life and aesthics [as received] among the people, if all of them are to be led to give fuller play to the noble revolutionary traits.

When the whole society is filled to overflowing with noble communist traits, the victory of the socialist ideology and morality and way of life can be won over decadent bourgeois ideology and morality and way of life spread by the imperialists, and we can loudly shout long live our-style socialism, declares the editorial. [sentence as received]

Daily Urges Young To Become 'Rifles,' 'Bombs'

SK0304134493 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0011 GMT 30 Mar 93

[NODONG SINMUN 30 March special article: "Trying To Become Rifles and Bombs That Resolutely Defend the Party and the Leader Is the Belief and Oath of the 5 Million Young People"]

[Text] A revolution starts with revolutionary warriors' oath to the leader [yongdoja] and advances and wins victory through the struggle to implement the oath to the end.

With the unanimous resolve of 5 million young vanguards to defend and safeguard the party and the leader just like those of the first and second generations of the revolution, all the representatives of the youth solemnly swore an oath of loyalty to Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader of our party and people and Korean People's Army [KPA] supreme commander, at the recent Eighth Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK].

The Korean young people's oath of loyalty is a continuation of the fallen revolutionaries' resolute determination and pledge to uphold the great general and carry out the revolution to the end. This is also an oath of a firm belief, moral obligation, and firm will to share the same life and destiny with the party to the end even if the world is turned upside down tens or hundreds of times.

Our young people who are members of the party's reliable honor guard unit and do-or-die unit have risen up today in the sacred struggle to uphold the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander, defend the party and the leader and the fatherland and the people, and score new upsurges in socialist construction; and they are brilliantly implementing their oath.

Let us become rifles and bombs that defend General Kim Chong-il! This is an ardent desire and a firm determination filling the hearts of all 5 million Korean young people.

Because of the loyal ranks of reliable young vanguards who are leading the way in resolutely defending the party and the leader, our party is strong, the future of the Korean revolution is boundlessly bright, and our people are filled with confidence in sure victory.

The solemn oath taken by all Korean young people is to try to become rifles and bombs and to be like Yi Su-pok, who resolutely defends the party and the leader. Because they are fighting under this oath, our young people take pride in being fortresses and shields and leading the way in defending and safeguarding our party and being members of the party's reliable honor guard unit and do-or-die unit.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee, has pointed out: Young people must resolutely defend and safeguard our party with a firm resolve to share life and death with the party and become members of the party's honor guard unit and do-or-die unit at any time and at any place.

Being part of the party's honor guard unit and do-or-die unit are the proudest titles that only Korean young people who are boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader can have. The titles imply the great trust and expectations our party and people have for our young people.

Becoming members of the party's honor guard unit and do-or-die unit means that young people will become fortresses and shields in the struggle to politically and ideologically defend the revolution's leader [yongdoja] even at the cost of their lives and will become genuine revolutionaries and young vanguards who fight by sacrificing their youth and lives without hesitation if it is to implement the leader's [yongdoja] intentions and plans.

Nothing brings more happiness and honor to the young people than becoming members of the party's honor guard unit and do-or-die unit. A group of young people is the most vigorous unit in a revolutionary struggle. When young people rise up with a resolve to do or die, they will become powerful beyond imagination. Therefore, the young people always lead the way in defending and safeguarding their leader [yongdoja] and achieving victory in a revolution and play a decisive role in doing so.

To achieve victory in a revolution, one must defend and safeguard the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution, and to defend and safeguard the leader [yongdoja], hot-blooded young people must stand in the forefront of the struggle.

A leader [suryong] is the top brain of a revolution and the center of unity. The destiny of a party and revolution is determined by their leader [yongdoja]. History and reality show that a revolution for which there is a great leader [yongdoja] advances after overcoming any winds and waves and that a revolution for which there is no leader [yongdoja] suffers failures and twists.

Even though a country is strong economically and militarily, if there is no leadership from the leader [suryong], that country will not be able to overcome the enemies' maneuvers and will collapse. Therefore, true revolutionaries should regard defending and safeguarding the leader [yongdoja] as their supreme mission, and struggle by devoting their lives to defend the leader [yongdoja] at any time and place.

Young people, who are vigorous and are mighty in their struggle, are destined to stand in the forefront of this sacred struggle. It is the young people who are shedding blood in the life-and-death battle to defend and safeguard the party and the leader. They also go through fire and water in the struggle to realize the party's plan and intention.

Historical experience shows that if the young people are firmly prepared to be the party's honor guard unit and do-or-die unit, the party becomes strong and advances after overcoming any winds and waves. However, if the young people are ideologically sick and morally corrupt, it will cause worry, and the party's cause will not be able to avoid failures and twists and turns.

Today the young Korean people's ideological and mental state is magnificent. Each one of the 5 million young vanguards is firmly prepared to become a fortress and shield and to fight in the life-and-death battle to defend and safeguard the party and the leader. The young vanguards are overflowing with the unbounded confidence of fighting spirit to show again the heroic young Korean people's example of fighting if the enemies attack by firmly uniting around the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander.

There has not been a time when our young people's ideological determination was so high and their spirit and enthusiasm soared up to the sky. Our young people are overflowing with faith and fighting spirit. This is clearly shown in the slogans put forth at the eighth LSWYK congress: "Let us become 5 million rifles and bombs and 5 million Yi Su-pok's"; "Let us become fortresses and shields defending and safeguarding our party in the forefront." These are the slogans of faith of the young Korean people.

Since Comrade Yi In-mo, the incarnation of faith and will, returned to our party's bosom, all the young people are blazing with the wholeheartedness of fighting like him. Our young people's iron-willed faith and wholehearted oath is to entrust all of their fate to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il; live for the party and the leader even if only for one minute; and fight by sacrificing their lives for the party and the leader in whatever trials.

Our young people's ideological and spiritual trait of resolving and defending the party and the leader is most importantly based on the unerring faith that the party's fate is their own fate. Young people have beautiful ideals and far-reaching aspirations. There is no better way to make it bloom than to uphold a great teacher and great leader [yongdoja]. Their ideals and aspirations are causing the young people to devote all of their passion and strength to the revolution. Therefore, the young people have absolute faith in and follow the leader [yongdoja], who is brilliantly realizing it.

The young people's fate is the fate of the party and the leader. They firmly belief that a leader [yongdoja] should be upheld so that their fate can be brilliantly pioneered and their ideal youth can bloom. Therefore, the young people firmly possess the faith of loyalty toward the leader [yongdoja]. Revolutionary faith makes the young people manifest the sagacity of an invulnerable body filled with the life-and-death determination to defend and safeguard their leader [yongdoja].

Today, the young Korean people are very strong revolutionary young people. This is because they have the iron-willed faith to believe in and follow only the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Therefore, the young people's practical experience is that the party's fate is the fate of the young people and vice versa.

Our young people treasure the bosom of the great teacher and great father who is wholly responsible for their fate, leads their fate, and brilliantly realizes their beautiful ideals and aspirations. That bosom is the bosom of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. The bosom that is responsible for the fate of and takes care of the young people by embracing lofty political life and endlessly elucidating it, is the bosom of the dear comrade leader. In addition, the party's bosom makes the young people's life worthwhile and their future full. What is most important for the young people is to have a correct view of the world and life during their youth. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great teacher who leads our young people to have lofty ideological and spiritual traits and to live a worthwhile life during their youth.

It is also the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who has elucidated the road ahead for the youth movement and its young people and the truth of their genuine lives by publishing many documents, including "Let Young People Become Young Vanguards Who Are Infinitely Loyal to the Party and the Leader" and "Let Us Develop the Youth Movement of Our Country to a New High Stage." The leader [yongdoja] who has found as much as even a little bud of positive example and actively put it at the forefront and who has seen to it that all people follow the mental environment of the little bud of positive example is none other than Comrade Kim Chong- il.

The bosom of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il—who has fostered ordinary young people into heroes, able and outstanding scientists, artists, and sportsmen of whom the fatherland and the people are well aware; and who congratulated and encouraged unknown young college students when they obtained an associate doctor's degree—is the bosom of eternal life, the benevolent, fatherly bosom, to which Korean young people can entrust their destiny, future, and hope. This is why our young people are singing the song "There Is No Fatherland Without You." This reflects our young people's firm faith that they cannot live and carry out the revolution or think of their lofty ideals and happiness without the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Our young people were able to perform heroic feats, like hero Han Yong-chol who defended portraits of the great leader and the dear leader comrade by covering an exploding handgrenade with his body. They were also able to perform heroic feats like Comrade Ko Song-uk, the young captain of a ship on the West Sea, who firmly defended a portrait of the leader [suryong] while adrift on the sea for 30 hours. We cannot think of such heroic feats without firm faith in the great leader [yongdoja].

Our young people's firm faith and will to resolutely safeguard and defend the party and the leader are indeed noble and unvarying. The ideological and mental world of our young people, who want to become not only rifles and bombs to safeguard and defend our party, but also to become Yi Su-pok of the 1990's, are hotter than fire amd firmer than steel.

If and when a period of formidable, decisive battles comes, our young people will fight, sacrificing their lives and shouting, "Long live general Kim Chong-il," like the young people of the first generation of our revolution who fought, shouting, "Long live the great hanbol."

The lofty features of our young people in resolutely defending the party and the leader are also an expression of the duty and clean consciousness of the new generation which has grown up in the bosom of the party. Young people comprise the generations with a strong aspiration and desire for justice and beauty. For these young people, their duty and consciousness are to follow and uphold the great leader [yongdoja] who is pushing and fostering them. Young people's feelings of obligation refers to their pure and clear minds, that is, their infinite devotion and self-sacrifice to repay their leader's [yongdoja] love and trust.

When upholding and safeguarding the party and the leader proceeds not only from their sense of duty and requirement, but also from their morality and ideals, young people can struggle and devote their energy and wisdom, thinking only of their leader [yongdoja]. The revolutionary feeling of obligation is the water of life that makes it possible for young people to have clean minds and to thoroughly devote their precious youthful days to carrying out the party's cause.

The Korean young people are burning with the firm determination to repay the party's benevolence without fail, cherishing deep in their hearts their lofty sense of obligation toward the party and the leader [suryong]. Such a sense of obligation is not created in one or two days. Our young people are the happiest generation who has grown up, singing the song, "Our Father Is Marshal Kim Il- song and Our House Is the Bosom of the Party," since they were born.

Our young people, who have studied to their hearts' content and who have brought their hope into full bloom in the benevolent socialist fatherland without worrying about food and clothing, have never experienced the sorrow their parents felt at being expelled from school because they could not pay their monthly school fee. In addition, selling blood and carrying newspapers as South Korean youths and students do is inconceivable to them. The third and fourth generations of our revolution have grown up amid the bosom of our party which treasures and loves children.

Our party holds children in high regard, calling them the kings of the country and looks after them dearly. Our party gave them new clothes for each season and opened the way for their learning. The party took the new generation into its bosom, educated it, and brought it up to want for nothing, not because the country was rich, but because our party treasures the future of the revolution so much. For that reason, it did not begrudge spending enormous amounts of money on our children and students even during difficult times like the postwar period, which demanded austerity. Our party built schools for them before anything else and loved them in every way.

Our young people of the new generation, who have been brought up receiving chuche education in the bosom of the party, are well aware that they were given their happiness and how great the benevolence of the party and the leader is. The greater the love and benevolence they receive, the warmer and more enthusiastic is their fidelity. There are no young people in the world like our young people, who cherish their fidelity deep in their hearts at any time and place and who are ready to lay down their youth and lives willingly for their fidelity.

It is our young people today who go collectively to the major construction sites of socialism—coal mines, mines, and rural areas—to work, without looking for honor or reward and rejecting handsome remuneration so as to carry out the work which the party demands and cares about. It is our young people today who help the Army wholeheartedly, upholding the party's idea of Army-people harmony and become companions of disabled veterans for life. Herein lies the clear conscience and fidelity behind the desire to repay the party's benevolence as best they can.

The young people who have this fidelity cannot be at all selfish, wanting comfort, their own way, or fame. Today, our young people's pledge to protect and defend the party and the leader at the cost of their lives is based on the fidelity which has been formed historically as they are brought up in the party's bosom. Our third and fourth generations, which have never been exploited and oppressed like their parents and which have never experienced the trials of war and the difficulties in the postwar period, do not fully appreciate what it is like to wear straw shoes and to eat gruel or how painful it is to tighten their belts. However, they are well aware deep in their hearts that thanks to our party they have the most superior socialism of our own style, they are happy, and they have hope for the future.

Seeing the miserable plight of the young people in countries where socialism collapsed, our Korean young people cherish deeply the stern lesson that but for the bosom of our motherly party and the socialism of our own style, they would become the slaves of capitalists and the servants of landlords, losing liberty with the shackle of oppression. Therefore, they wage a vigorous struggle, chanting the slogans of loyalty and pledging to become the lifeguards and death-defying corps resolutely protecting and defending the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, with a firm belief that they can never live as a slave and that they cannot abandon their fidelity to our party which makes their spirit bloom.

The Korean young people's noble ideological and spiritual trait of resolutely protecting and defending the party and the leader is fundamentally based on their firm will that as long as they have the respected and beloved Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il, they will be victorious without fail. The young people are the new generation who have never been exploited or oppressed. The road of the revolution is arduous and complicated. Therefore, in order for the young people to walk the road of struggle stoutly according to their unvarying pledge, they should have a tougher will than anyone else.

The will of the young people becomes strongest when it is based on their conviction of the justness and indestructibility of the revolutionary cause led by the leader [yongdoja]. When the young people firmly believe that they will certainly be victorious as long as they have the leader [yongdoja], they are not afraid of any difficulties or trials but become indomitable fighters who struggle and never give in to adversity, rising again even if they have to fall a hundred times.

For the young people, defeatism and pessimism lead to surrender and betrayal. Faith and fighting spirit lead to victory and glory. Our youth are living in the most difficult historical period of our revolution. The imperialists and the reactionaries are engaged in frenzied maneuvers more viciously than ever before to isolate and stifle our republic. But our young people are never bothered by any challenge but are vigorously advancing with redoubled courage and spirits. This faith, optimism, and indomitable fighting spirit are based on the conviction that as long as they have the respected and beloved supreme commander Comrade Kim Chong-il, they will be victorious without fail.

In the past our young people traveled the most worthwhile revolutionary road, the road of victory and glory, following the great leader [widaehan yongdoja]. Our young people saw and experienced how misfortune was turned into a blessing and how miracles and feats were performed in socialist construction under the wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has both literary and military accomplishments, as well as loyalty, and filial piety.

In the great struggle to build the great Sohae lockgate, the northern railway, and the great monumental edifices, our young people have always been victorious because they have always had the tested leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

No matter how arduous today's situation is and how frantically the imperialists run wild in new war provocation maneuvers, our young people are firmly convinced that as long as the supreme commander is there, we will always be victorious. They are also convinced that the enemies cannot touch a piece of the land or a blade of the grass in the country.

As great difficulties stand in the way of our revolution and important missions arise in our revolution, our young people's fighting spirit to believe the great leader [widaehan yongdoja] and carry out the revolution to the end becomes firmer.

The indomitable fighting spirit of the Communist Youth League's members, who shouted for the victory of the revolution even though the enemies took out their eyes, briskly pulsates in the hearts of our young people.

Tens of thousands of young men and women are ardently volunteering to join the People's Army. They are consolidating their faith to share their fate with the socialist fatherland.

Our young people's will and fidelity are firm, like Mt. Namsan's pines that never change even when they are covered with snow and frost. Our young people's will is staunch enough to fight to the end on the road of following the party, even if their bodies are torn into pieces.

The obligation of the young people with the indomitable fighting spirit never wavers or changes. The road of our revolution has been arduous and difficult. Even though today's difficult situation is unprecedentedly serious and arduous, the Korean young people have staunch fidelity and a firm fighting spirit. They will never change the oath they took. They will never abandon their fidelity, even if they face death. Thus, our young people will carry out the revolution to the end generation after generation, upholding the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

All Korean young people have the firm faith to resolutely defend the great leader [yongdoja] and wage a staunch struggle. Thus, the Korean revolution is invincible, and its prospect is boundlessly bright.

The young people are valuable flowers of the country and the nation and are masters of the future. Only when the young people rise up can the revolution be carried out briskly. Only when the young people's vigor and wisdom are brought into full play can revolution and construction be vigorously and briskly advanced. When the young people rise up, there is nothing that cannot be implemented and nothing to be feared in this world.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary period when our revolution was first pioneered was arduous and difficult. In accordance with the Korean revolution's specific long-term and arduous situation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth the ideology that the party, the Communist Youth League, and children's teams should be firmly united and that the revolution should be carried out generation after generation. He has brilliantly realized the ideology.

The ideology of the three revolutions is the great ideology, which strengthens the chuche-oriented might of our revolution by all means. By firmly consolidating the unfathomable potential of the chuche-oriented might, the ideology of the three revolutions makes it possible to carry out the revolution to the end generation after generation. The party, the Communist Youth League, and children's teams were united around the great General Comrade Kim Il-song. The anti-Japanese revolutionary ranks brought into full play the ever- victorious ranks both in their might and in their bright future.

When the revolutionary soldier who carried the red flag of the revolution fell down, other soldiers picked up the flag. Tens of thousands of Communist Youth League members and children's teams rose up to the ranks where their parents, brothers, and sisters had stood. In this way our ranks have been constantly strengthened and developed. The red flag of the revolution flew unchangingly in the vanguard of the ranks. The historical cause of the fatherland liberation was brilliantly realized under this banner.

The strong party and the brisk militant vanguard organizations—the LSWYK and Children's Union—are in our country. The entire party, 5 million LSWYK members, and millions of Children's Union members are united around the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. This not only demonstrates proudly our single-hearted unity which has been constantly consolidated and developed generation after generation but also the strong might of the Korean revolution.

With the party, the LSWYK, and the Children's Union single-heartedly united around the great leader [yongdoja], we have nothing to fear. Filled with confidence, all of the people are vigorously advancing toward the bright future of the revolution.

When the great leader [yongdoja] formulates a new plan and intent, millions of party members become live coals who light the 5 million young people's zeal to implement it. This is a picture of today's Korea.

The entire party and all the members of the LSWYK and the Children's Union are ready to rise up whenever the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander gives an order. Nothing in the world can match this mighty strength.

It is the Korean young people's proud traditional trait to risk their lives to defend and protect their leader [suryong] and their leader [yongdoja].

The revolutionary vanguards, who composed and sang the song "The Korean Star" with their whole minds upholding the great General Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation, were fiery young people that included Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su. The chosen members, who fought for the respected and beloved comrade commander's safety by shielding him from the enemy's shells with their own bodies, were also young people with rifles in their hands.

The heroic fighters who blocked the enemy's blazing guns by sacrificing their precious youth and lives for their one and only fatherland when our republic faced severe danger were the young people. The creation and construction vanguards, who took the initiative in implementing plans of the party and the leader while girding their loins during the difficult postwar period, were also our young people.

Peerless in the world are our young people who have resolutely defended and protected the party and the leader by playing the role of fortresses and shields whenever our revolution faced difficulties and trials.

The road along which our young people have walked since the Korean revolution was pioneered on sacred Mt. Paektu is a proud road of loyalty glorifying their honor as the guard detachment and death-defying corps of the party and the leader. It is a road of faith and will, to which they have invariably adhered in all trials and adversities without breaking their pledge to the great leader.

After pledging loyalty to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the KPA, the Korean young people are vigorously fighting toward the revolutionary, socialist road indicated by the party and the leader.

Our young people are walking along the very road on which anti-Japanese fighters smashed the Japanese imperialists' 1 million-strong Kanto Army in the cold wind and snow on Mt. Peaktu, upholding the great general. They are walking along the sacred road on which heroic fighters defended their fatherland with their blood by defeating the allied forces of 15 countries headed by the U.S. imperialists in the gunsmoke and rain of shells in the Fatherland Liberation War.

United in one mind around the great leader [yongdoja], the 5 million Korean young people will defend socialism of our own style and consummate the chuche revolutionary cause by smashing all challenges from the imperialists.

Even though the world changes hundreds of times, and stormy hurricanes blow hard on their road, our Korean young people will fight to the end while keeping their oath to the great leader [yongdoja] and will achieve the ultimate victory of socialism of our own style.

Daily: Slandering Socialism 'Intolerable'

SK0604092893 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0007 GMT 29 Mar 93

[NODONG SINMUN 29 Mar special article: "Reactionary Nature of Sophism That Slanders Socialism by Calling It Totalitarianism"]

[Text] In his classical work "Slandering Socialism Is Intolerable," the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il brought to light the antirevolutionary essence and absurdness of the sophism of the imperialists and the renegades of socialism who are abusing socialism by calling it totalitarianism. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated:

Calling socialism, under which the popular masses are the masters of everything, "totalitarianism," is after all, a preposterous sophism that equates the most progressive idea, which reflects the demand of the popular masses, with the reactionary idea of the fascist ruling clique.

The sophistry of the enemies of socialism, who are slandering socialism by calling it totalitarian, is aimed at distorting the revolutionary essence of the socialist collectivism—the fundamental idea of socialism—and emasculating the superiority of socialist society. Socialist collectivism reflects the working popular masses' intrinsic demand. It is also a lofty ideal that respects and guarantees the interests of the popular masses. Collectivism enables the people to lead independent and creative lives with valuable political integrity.

Socialism is a society based on collectivism. Collectivism is the life of socialism. The essential characteristic of socialism is defined by collectivism, which illustrates socialist superiority and vitality. Therefore, the enemies of socialism are directing their attention to opposing collectivism—the fundamental idea of socialism—and viciously slandering it. The enemies are abusing collectivism by calling it totalitarianism, which has already disappeared in history.

Totalitarianism emerged to cater to the demands and interests of monopoly capitalists, big landowners, reactionary bureaucrats, and warlords. It also served as a political idea for fascist dictators. The fascist dictators cried that any kind of labor movement and class struggle are intolerable for the entire nation or state. They obliterated the working popular masses' elementary freedoms and democratic rights and instituted unprecedented beastly, oppressive politics.

The reactionary essence of totalitarianism is that it sacrifices the working popular masses' interests to the rapacious interests of the reactionary ruling class under the pretense that the individual should be subordinate to the total. Totalitarianism is a reactionary idea and political ideal characterized by a fanatical hatred of socialism, negation of elementary human rights, beastly suppression of the working popular masses, and extreme racism. To equate such an antisocialist and antipeople-oriented idea with the socialist idea is a preposterous sophism and reveals the true antisocialist colors of the imperialists and renegades of socialism.

The reactionary nature of sophistry that slanders socialism by calling it totalitarianism is that it distorts the revolutionary essence of collectivism—the fundamental ideal of socialism.

In short, collectivism is the concept of treasuring the interests of the collective more than the individual's interests. Only in the social collective can man, a social being, lead his life in conformity with his intrinsic demand for independence, creativeness, and consciousness. The people's collectivist demand can be brilliantly satisfied in a socialist society. All of the people in a socialist society are the masters of state sovereignty and means of production. Their demands and interests fundamentally coincide with each other. The interests of the social collective in a socialist society comprehensively represent individuals' interests. The way to respect and realize an individual's demands and interests is only to defend the collective's demand and interests and thoroughly realize them. This indicates that the collective's demands and the individual's demands coincide in a socialist society, that the collective's interests should be respected as being the individual's interests, and that, therefore, priority should be placed on realizing the collective's interests.

The popular masses' most fundamental interest is to have their position as masters of the state and society guaranteed. The superiority of collectivism is that the popular masses reflect these fundamental interests and that collectivism can most thoroughly guarantee these interests. Nevertheless, for the imperialists and the renegades of socialism to slander collectivism by calling it totalitarianism is a preposterous sophism.

What is meant by the total in totalitarianism is not the popular masses but the fascist ruling group. The popular masses' interests and the interests of the ruling class in exploiting society are diametrically opposed. The reactionary ruling class can realize its interests only when it suppresses and exploits the popular masses.

Therefore, they invented totalitarianism, a reactionary political ideology, to make the popular masses yield to their demands. Saying that individuals must yield to the whole, totalitarians have coerced the working popular masses to obey the fascist ruling class unconditionally.

This clearly shows that totalitarianism is a completely bourgeois idea as well as an antipopular political ideology that sacrifices the interests of the working popular masses for those of the ruling class. Socialist collectivism, which defends and realizes the working popular masses' interests, is a totally different ideology from totalitarianism, which infringes upon and sacrifices their interests.

Sophisms that speak ill of socialism by identifying it with totalitarianism are also aimed at denigrating people-oriented characteristics of the socialist society. A society's characteristics are determined mainly by its politics. Politics shape people's social lives and are criteria for evaluating a society's characteristics.

The people-oriented characteristics of a socialist society are apparent in the fact that the popular masses are masters of politics. That the popular masses are masters of politics means that they have political organizations representing their intents and interests, and the popular masses act unanimously under the command of the organizations.

The political organizations that represent the popular masses' intents and interests are the working class's party and government [chonggwon]. In a socialist society, the working class' party is the highest political organization that represents the working popular masses' demands and interest. The working class' government is the comprehensive political organization that organizes and commands all activities in a unified system to protect and realize the popular masses' interests.

The popular masses' position and role as masters of politics are guaranteed by the working class' party and government. This shows that, unlike bourgeois parties and governments that oppress and exploit the popular masses, the working class' party and government serve the popular masses.

Therefore, the working class' party and government strengthen their unitary and unified leadership of society even more. Herein lies the secret of having the popular masses fulfill their responsibilities and roles as masters in all fields of their social lives—political, economic, and cultural.

Enemies of socialism, however, distort and misinterpret the unitary and unified leadership of the working class' party by calling it totalitarianism, thus falsely picturing it as a fascist dictatorial system.

The fascist ruling system based on totalitarianism was the most malicious, antipopular dictatorial system. Denial of basic human rights and brutal suppression of the working popular masses are basic features of fascist rule. Popular masses under fascist dictatorships were deprived of all their freedom and human rights and became objects of dictatorial politics.

Enemies of socialism are maneuvering foolishly to denigrate the superiority of socialism by unreasonably connecting socialism with antipopular fascist dictatorship.

The basic ideology of socialism is collectivism. Socialism can be successfully built only when collectivist demands are thoroughly embodied. This is clearly proved by realities of our times.

Our country's socialism is superior. It was built and is developing on the basis the chuche idea, the most complete collectivist idea, as its guideline.

By elucidating that the popular masses must be united in one living social and political body so as to develop their destinies independently and creatively, the chuche idea has developed the collectivist ideology to a new and higher level.

After integrating collectivist demands in the course of building and guiding the socialist society, our party created guidance and management principles and methods suited to the nature of socialism, including the Chongsan-ri spirit, the Chongsan-ri method, and the Taean work system, and has thoroughly embodied them.

All of our successes in areas of our social lives—political, economic, and cultural—demonstrate the superiority and vitality of socialism based on collectivism. They vigorously prove that the invincibility of the socialist cause lies in thoroughly embodying the collectivist principle while adhering to collectivism as one's basic ideology.

For imperialists and betrayers of socialism to speak badly about socialism by identifying it with totalitarianism is to foolishly measure a new thing with an outmoded rule. It clearly reveals that they are reactionaries who try to block and turn back the historical advance.

With faith in socialist collectivism, we should smash the enemy's maneuvers to slander socialism and actively fight to defend, protect, and glorify socialism of our own style.

KCNA Reviews 7 April Pyongyang Press

SK0704131993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0551 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang, April 7 (KCNA)—Papers here today report that the great leader President Kim Il-song guided work in different domains of the national economy.

NODONG SINMUN carries a report that the immortal classic work of President Kim Il-song "answers to the questions raised by the editor-in-chief of the Indonesian newspaper MEDIA INDONESIA" was published in booklet in different countries and words of foreign party leaders highly praising his greatness.

The paper devotes one whole page to an article entitled "great embrace and three generations of revolutionary family who served in the army" on the deep loving care shown by President Kim Il-song for Yi Kwang, an anti-Japanese revolutionary martyr, and his descendents.

Works of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were reported in different countries, according to the paper.

It reports that Comrade Kim Chong-il sent thanks to the mine developers and helpers who developed the Samchon lot of the Munmuri mine with their own efforts in a short time.

The paper informs the readers that the inaugural meeting of the Tokyo society for the study of works of Kim Chong-il was held.

Papers report that the title of hero of the DPRK was awarded to Yi In-mo, a former war correspondent of the Korean People's Army and the incarnation of faith and will, and presents were sent to him from across the country.

Vice-president Yi Chong-ok returned home after his visit to India, Nepal and Bangladesh as a special envoy of President Kim Il-song, says the press.

It is reported in papers that senior party and government officials joined working people in planting trees and a national meeting of agricultural working people for planting trees was held on the tree-planting day.

Under the bannerline title "Let Us Greet the Auspicious Holiday of April With Brilliant Achievements in Production and Construction" papers carry briefs on the innovations effected by working people in production and construction in different parts of the country.

Papers report that a national photo exhibition and an art show opened to celebrate April 15.

Talks were held here between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the delegation of the Lao people's revolutionary party and between the WPK delegation and the joint delegation of five parties of Bangladesh, says NODONG SINMUN.

Various functions were held in foreign countries to celebrate April 15, says the press.

Papers report that the secretary of the DPRK side to the military armistice commission sent a letter to his U.S. counterpart in protest against the U.S. side's recent acts endangering the existence of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

Seen in papers is a statement issued by the consultative council of former South Korean politicians in the North for the promotion of peaceful reunification denouncing the brutal murder of puppet army soldiers by the South Korean "government."

NODONG SINMUN carries an article denouncing the South Korean rulers for acting a shock brigade in the "nuclear campaign" of the United States against the DPRK and a report that foreign public circles actively supported the DPRK Government's statement on its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

It is reported in papers that an Asian regional human rights preparatory meeting for the world human rights conference was held, the Yugoslav president rejected the hegemonistic policy of big powers and the president of Zanzibar demanded the United Nations observe the principle of impartiality in handling the nuclear problem.

Papers observe the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Sweden.

MINJU CHOSON observes World Health Day.

NODONG SINMUN carries an article titled "Domination Is Ambition of 'Economic Animal'" on the aggressive and predatory nature of the Japanese ruling quarters.

South Korea

Reaction to DPRK Treaty Withdrawal Continues

UNSC To Demand Reversal of Decision

SK0704045493 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0200 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Correspondent Kim Yong-tae report]

[Text] The UN Security Council [UNSC] decided today to adopt a statement calling for North Korea's reversal of its declaration to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT]. The Council Chairman's statement, which the United States and other western countries are now preparing, is known to contain relatively moderate contents which reaffirm the universality of the NPT, support the North-South joint statement on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, and call on North Korea to reconsider its decision to withdraw from the Treaty.

The statement also says that the Council encourages the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] to continue consultations with North Korea for proper settlement of North Korea's nuclear inspection issue. It seems that the statement on North Korea will be announced in the Security Council Chairman's name either this weekend or early next week.

The IAEA Secretary General Hans Blix gave a one-hour report at the informal session of the UN Security Council early this morning [Korean Standard Time] on North Korea's noncompliance with the Nuclear Safeguard Accord and the impossibility of verifying the existence of nuclear materials in North Korea. In his report, he asked the United Nations to take proper measures so that North Korea revoke its declaration to withdraw from the NPT and accept special inspections.

'Ordinary' Inspection Reportedly Proposed

SK0604115593 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1100 GMT 6 Apr 93

[YONHAP from Tokyo]

[Text] Wataru Kubo, vice chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Japan, said today that because the results of the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] ordinary inspections [tongsangsachal] are different from North Korea's data, North Korea proposed that the IAEA conduct another nuclear inspection.

After recently visiting North Korea, Vice Chairman Wataro Kubo told a correspondent of Japan's ASAHI SHIMBUN at Beijing's airport that North Korea does not consider the United Nations as a place for dialogue and that it thinks that it has no choice but to have direct negotiations with the United States.

He also said that during his visit to North Korea, he met with Choe Tae-pok, secretary of North Korea's Workers Party in charge of international affairs, and Kim Yang-kon, deputy chief of the party's International Department, on four occasions. Because the results of the IAEA's ordinary inspections are different from North Korea's data, North Korea expressed the hope that the IAEA will conduct another ordinary inspection.

Consistent DPRK Policy Urged

SK0304014293 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Apr 93 p 6

[Editorial: "Prudent Approach to North Korea"]

[Text] As in the past, North Korea is presently employing the tactics of procrastination and deceit, finding them conducive to creating favorable conditions for it in inter-Korea relations. But beyond this, its ploys even include the promise of dialogue as leverage to reap its aims one by one. What should be cautioned against in dealing with North Korea is cheap sentimentalism and thinking that it is easy to determine what it really intends to do, oblivious of its double-faced strategy.

One can only hope that the Cabinet ministers in charge of unification do not forget that North Korea is still preoccupied with its rigid "Chuche" (self-reliance) ideology despite the radical change of the external situation. If the South shows signs of giving in to the North's demand, there is bigger possibility that North Korea will miscalculate and get the wrong picture of the situation in this part of the world.

We want to note that the failure to improve the South-North relationships has been due not so much to prominent changes in the overall international environment as far as it concerns the Korean peninsula as to the stubborn attitude of Pyongyang and its refusal to solve problems by peaceful means. Under these circumstances, consistency in policies on North Korea is of overriding importance. At the same time, those responsible for inter-Korea affairs should not take the risk of making a slip, the result of which may confuse, if not embarrass, us.

Deputy Premier-Unification Minister Han Wan-sang held the optimistic view that Pyongyang may come up with some reasonable proposals for solution of the problems of dispersed families by the end of this month in return for the repatriation of North Korean guerrilla fighter Yi In-mo on the basis of humanitarian considerations. On what ground does he base his optimism? Many more feel that North Korea will do nothing in recompense for our action, contrary to Han's expectation.

Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu was quoted as having said in Washington that Seoul would consider putting an end to the annual Korea-U.S. joint military exercise (Team Spirit) permanently if Pyongyang renounced its pullout from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), though this report was denied by the government later. Such improper remarks have upset us in that they are equivalent to concessions to North Korea in the complete absence of reciprocity from the North. Accordingly, the government needs to gauge more carefully what approaches to North Korea to take, realizing that Pyongyang has continued to turn a deaf ear to strong calls worldwide, from easy things like the visits of separated families and exchanges of mail to the difficult pullout from the NPT.

Swedish Prime Minister Arrives for Summit 6 Apr

SK0604134693 Seoul YONHAP in English 1252 GMT 6 Apr 93

[Text] Seoul, April 6 (YONHAP)—Swedish Prime Minister Carl Bildt arrived in Seoul for summit talks on political and economic cooperation Tuesday evening. Bildt, the first Swedish prime minister to ever come to Korea, will meet with President Kim Yong-sam on Wednesday [7 April] to exchange views on regional political developments. The two leaders are expected to discuss North Korea's withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and jointly call on Pyongyang to immediately return to the treaty.

Sweden is the only member of the European Community with a resident embassy in Pyongyang. It is also a member of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) that overseas the Korean armistice agreement.

Bildt will pay respects at the national cemetery before heading to Chongwadae for the summit, after which he will attend a luncheon with Korean business leaders. He will call on Prime Minister Hwang In-song on Thursday and discuss economic cooperation with Economic Planning Minister Han Wan-sang before heading to Tokyo.

Discusses Nuclear Issue With Kim

SK0704054893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0525 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] Seoul, April 7 (YONHAP)—South Korean President Kim Yong-sam and visiting Swedish Prime Minister Carl Bildt had a summit meeting Wednesday morning and exchanged a wide range of views on international situations including the Korean nuclear problem and ways to promote bilateral relations. Kim said he felt sorry for North Korea to be more isolated in the international community in the wake of its decision to leave the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and to refuse to accept inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The president, however, stressed that Seoul would seek ways to accelerate exchanges and cooperative ties with the Stalinist country if Pyongyang was cleared of suspicions over its nuclear development program. In reply, Bildt, the first Swedish premier ever to make an official visit to Seoul, shared a common view with Kim on the indications that more international pressures and persuasion would be needed for North Korea to back down its earlier decicion, presidential spokesman Yi Kyong-chae said. [sentence as received]

Yi also quoted Bildt as saying that Sweden, a traditional peace-loving country, would actively participate in international efforts to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue. Kim, highly praising Stockholm for its contribution to maintaining peace on the Korean peninsula as a leading member of the neutral nations supervisory commission, said he expected Sweden to play a more active role in normalizing activities of the commission which have been feared to weaken after the Czech delegation had been withdrawn.

They also shared a common necessity for expanding bilateral trade in the light of economies of the two countries and two-way trade volumes and agreed to further develop their economic ties in the future. Kim, in particular, asked Bildt to convey for Korea an advanced Swedish technology and expertise in an effort to help Korea promote basic sciences and hi-tech technological fields, Yi said. [sentence as received]

Bildt arrived Tuesday for a three-day visit here. Bildt had a luncheon meeting with heads of the four major economic organizations, including the Korea Foreign Trade Association, after the summit and discussed various ways to further develop economic relations on a private level.

He also paid courtesy calls on Korean Premier Hwang In-song and Kim Chong-pil, executive chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, and exchanged a variety of views on ways to promote existing amicable ties between the two countries. Bildt is due to leave the country Thursday [8 April].

Editorials Examine U.S.-Russian Summit Talks

SK0604124393

[Editorial Report] ROK vernacular daily newspapers carry editorials on the outcome of the U.S.-Russian summit talks held in Vancouver, Canada, from 3 to 4 April.

KYONGHYANG SINMUN, a pro-government daily, carries a 1,000-word editorial on page 3 entitled "The Vancouver Declaration and the Korean Peninsula." The editorial stresses the significance of the Vancouver declaration on the North Korean nuclear issue, and says: "The Vancouver declaration urges North Korea to comply with the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] Nuclear Safeguard Accords and to reverse its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT]."

Saying that the North Korean nuclear issue is directly related to the security of the Korean peninsula, it stresses: "The North Korean nuclear issue affects the peace on and reunification of the Korean peninsula. The U.S. and Russian presidents have agreed to deal jointly with the North Korean nuclear issue. This is intended as a strong call for China's cooperation in dealing with the issue, because it can exercise influence over North Korea."

Referring to the government's need to formulate plans to cope with changes in the international community after the U.S.-Russian summit talks, the paper says: "The government should make more diplomatic efforts to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue. It should strengthen diplomatic activities with the United States and Russia and demand that China use its influence over North Korea."

The editorial says that the government should keep an eye on possible changes in the international community and on how the Western countries aid Russia, and that it should formulate plans to deal with them.

SEOUL SINMUN, a pro-government newspaper, carries a 1,000-word editorial on page 3 entitled "The United States and Russia Agreed to Impose Sanction on North Korea's Nuclear Development." The editorial stresses the significance of the U.S.-Russian summit talks, and says: "People throughout the world have focused their attention on the economic crisis in Russia and on the North Korean nuclear issue."

Referring to the Vancouver declaration demanding that North Korea fully comply with the IAEA's Nuclear Safeguards Accord and that it reverse its decision to withdraw from the NPT, the paper says: "An agreement reached between the two presidents on dealing jointly with the North Korean nuclear issue reflects the strong will of the United States and President Clinton to deter North Korea from developing nuclear weapons." The paper notes the importance of successful reforms in Russia that affect peace and security in the world, and says: "The unrest in Russian society will not help the situation on the Korean peninsula."

HANGYORE SINMUN, an antigovernment newspaper, carries a 1,000-word editorial on page 2 entitled "What Is Left After the U.S.-Russia Summit Talks?" The editorial emphasizes that the two presidents have agreed to cooperate in securing international peace, and says: "They discussed how the United States and other Western countries can help Russia overcome its economic crisis." On President Clinton's aid to Russia, the paper says: "This is the United States' investment in Russia for its own national interest."

Referring to the two leaders' discussion of the North Korean nuclear issue, the editorial says: "We must keep an eye on the outcome of the U.S.-Russian summit talks because their discussions of the nuclear issue will accelerate the turning of the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula into the international issue."

Seoul, U.S. To Discuss Beef Imports in Washington

SK0604134493 Seoul YONHAP in English 1129 GMT 6 Apr 93

[Text] Seoul, April 6 (YONHAP)—A Korea-U.S. meeting to discuss Korean imports of American beef is set to be held in Washington on April 13-14. At the fourth beef meeting, the U.S. is expected to, as it did at the three past meetings, demand the complete opening of Korea's beef market by July 1997 and a drastic increase in beef import quota beginning this year. The current import quota is 66,000 tons.

But, Korea is likely to explain that it cannot raise beef import quota sharply because of lingering economic difficulties and also the structural weakness of Korean livestock industry. Korea would also emphasize that the country would find it hard to open its beef market by 1997 and that the market opening should be delayed at least until Korean cattle farmers become more competitive than now.

At the Washington meeting, Korea will be represented by Kim Tong-tae, director-general for livestock industry at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fiseries. The chief U.S. delegate to the meeting is yet to be selected.

Daily Overviews New Presidential Office Staff

SK0604040393 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Apr 93 p 2

[By staff correspondent Kim Song-pok]

[Text] Nearly four-fifths of the "secretaries" (Grade 1 to 3 officials), the upper group of Chongwadae [presidential offices] staff, have been replaced since President Kim Yong-sam took office on Feb. 25. The better part of 90 staffers on the lower rungs have also been changed.

With the new faces, all from Kim's inner circle and his vehement supporters, the presidential office is in reform array. The Chief Executive's office has two major wings—One is the secretary office headed by a minister-level chief secretary and the other the security forces led by a vice-ministerial chief body guard.

Under chief secretary Pak Kwan-yong, former four-term lawmaker and Kim's confidant, there are eight vice minister-level "senior aides" and a G-1 protocol manager. The eight senior secretaries are for advice on politics, the economy, public administration, public relations (spokesman), general affairs, foreign affairs and national security, inspection and civil petitions, and culture and social affairs.

A surprise was the appointment of Kim Chung-nam, a former life-long dissident, as the senior aide for education and culture affairs. The post is his first job in the establishment in his whole life, he has said.

According to the original table of organization which President Kim Yong-sam drew up, there was no such post. Instead, President Kim had planned to have a top aide for policy and named a controversial figure, Chon Pyong-min. Because of the outcry over his personal background, President Kim withdrew his appointment and named Kim Chung-nam, changing the title of the post.

The installment of the post of "special aide" for science-technology-environment affairs is being considered. Under the senior aides, there are 50 secretaries. Thirty-seven of 50 No's people have been supplanted by 10 from Kim's inner group, 17 experts and 10 officials dispatched from the government agencies. The secretary office has undergone a structural change.

Three departments responsible for affairs of the ruling party, splinter parties and local autonomy under the control of the top aide for political affairs have been merged into one, and local autonomy affairs have been transferred to the public administration bureau. Instead, the department dealing with the mass media has been divided into two. One is for newspapers and news agencies and the other for broadcasting system.

The post for printed media is held by Kim Si-pok (retained), while the other is by Om Hyo-hyon (new face). Om was the former KBS correspondent to Frankfurt. His elder brother, Ki-hyon, a businessman, was a great helper of President Kim during the election. Kim and Om are responsible for so-called "regime publicity."

A department for women's affairs has been installed and is headed by Ms. Chong Sun-ok from the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP]. She is high on the waiting list for proportional representative lawmakers posts.

It is notable that President Kim's cronies are in almost all departments assigned to collect information, read the flow of public opinion, handle civil petitions, oversee ranking public servants in a secret manner and plan inspection policy. The department responsible for gathering information is headed by Kim Hyok-kyu, former president of the Korean community organization in New York. He has been a longtime supporter of President Kim since Kim Yong-sam was opposition leader.

During the December presidential election, he played a key role in a "private organization" for Kim Yong-sam. His office is staffed with officials from the Agency for National Security Planning, the Office of the National Tax Administration, the Home Ministry and the National Police Administration.

One of the key assignments of his department is appraising the effects, sometimes adverse, of government policies in the course of their implementation. The department assigned to read the direction of public opinion is headed by Kim Mu-song, a loyalist to President Kim.

Kim Mu-song works with officials from the intelligence, police and tax agencies, plus the Defense Security Command. As President Kim Yong-sam renounced the erstwhile system of receiving "direct reports" from the defense security commander, Kim Mu-song has the role of conveying military intelligence to the Chief Executive. Kim Hyok-kyu and Kim Mu-song function as a balance and check in view of their assignments.

Kim Calls for Change in Government-Press Relations

SK0604140393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0954 GMT 6 Apr 93

[Text] Seoul, April 6 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam said on Tuesday afternoon that relations between the administration and the press should change now that the age of civilian-led government has dawned. While speaking at a Newspapers Day reception held at the press center in downtown Seoul, the president said the two sides should renounce mutual enmity, a legacy of the bygone age of authoritarianism, and instead should respect each other's existence.

President Kim said the press should now do away with commercial sensationalism and the mounting of opposition for opposition's sake, pointing out that "such practices are apt to mislead people and undermine national interests much." He recalled that under the past authoritarian system, the government and press used to find themselves in strained relations.

"In those days, the government sought to bring the press under its control and employ the stick and carrot policy toward the press, but all ended in miserable failure," the president said. Saying that the reforms his administration pursues are the reforms being wrought together with the people and press, President Kim emphasized that reforms can proceed in a rightful direction only when the press, as a solid partner of reforms, extend unspared encouragement or criticism to the administration with respect to reform programs.

Defense Minister Orders 4-Star General Reshuffle

SK0604135893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0839 GMT 6 Apr 93

[Text] Seoul, April 6 (YONHAP)—Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae said Tuesday a reshuffle of four-star Army generals would be conducted this week and a shakeup for corps and divisional commanders would take place by the end of the April, two months before they were scheduled. The ministry had brought forward the reshuffles to establish an early stability in the wake of the recent replacement of the commanders of the Capital Defense and Special Warfare Commands, Kwon said.

Reassignment of senior commanders had been moved up to April and October from June and December, respectively, because there were indications that the recent sudden shakeup had caused problems, and the weather was better at that time of the year, the minister said. On the scope of this week's reshuffle, Kwon said that three four-star generals would be affected—two of the three Army commanders and the one to be promoted to the first vice chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The fate of the generals is expected to be decided by the cabinet on Thursday and sanctioned by the president soon after. Acknowledging that the planned changes would be no different than was scheduled for June because they would affect commanders who had completed their tenures, Kwon said there would be no reshuffles for the Navy or Air Force.

Reshuffles of corps- or division-level commanders would be sequential with the one for four-star generals, he said. A thorough investigation is underway into rumors the Navy brass, including the chief of naval operations, accepted bribes in the process of screening candidates for promotion to admiral, he said.

Bankers Object to Inspection of Personal Accounts

SK0704060293 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Apr 93 p 9

[By staff correspondent Cho Chae-hyon]

[Text] The Board of Audit and Inspection (BAI) probe into deposit accounts held by state-run bank executives has touched off a controversy on whether it is legal or not. The powerful inspection body is investigating bank executives' deposit accounts with short-term finance companies to see if they are involved in such irregular banking practices as taking "bribes" in return for loans.

However, most bankers say the BAI move to sort out "corrupt" bank executives by investigating their deposit accounts is problematic in the cause of protecting clients rights. They argue that the government is abusing its power in the name of rooting out illegal banking practices. The government action is authoritarian and runs opposite to its commitment to expanding banking autonomy, they say.

Domestic financial institutions, under tight government control, have not enough power to resist government requests to inform it of clients' deposit figures. The BAI requested the Office of Bank Supervision hand over materials on deposit accounts of the suspected bank executives last week.

Current law says that probes into deposit accounts are only possible when the heads of Ministry of Finance, Securities Supervisory Board and Office of Bank Supervision need the data for investigation. Foreign banks operating here hold it a principle not to submit any materials related to clients' deposit amounts to other than the depositors. They never release clients' deposit figures, even if the government requests them, in order to protect clients' secrecy.

Accordingly, Korean clients who want to deposit a large amount of money, used to favor foreign banks. It is rumored that many politicians and rich people hold deposit accounts at Citibank to avoid risks of being exposed to regulators' monitoring. Many bankers say such a government attitude that auditors could check clients' deposit amounts at any time they want will result in making more depositors turn from domestic to foreign banks.

In addition, the probe into deposit accounts will have a negative effect on the government plan to introduce the real-name based financial transactions. It is customary that depositors who seek to conceal their sources of funds open deposit accounts under aliases.

Thus, if the real name financial system is introduced and the government's attitude toward tracing financial assets remains unchanged, most clients who want to make deposits in secret will stay away from banks. Two commercial bank presidents including Kim Chun-hyop of Bank of Seoul and Yi Byong-son of Boram Bank fell prey to the government cleanup drive last month.

Even though they "deserved" to be punished for their irregular banking practices, many bankers complain banking executives have always been the first to feel the government anti-corruption stick so far whenever new administration assumes office. [sentence as published] The government inspection body is checking only deposit accounts with short-term finance companies and may have to investigate deposit accounts with domestic and foreign banks too in order to collect a more accurate picture of financial assets of the suspected executives, which is sure to bring more problems. To put the banking practices on a right track, financial experts say the government also needs to scrap its authoritarian attitude toward financial institutions before wielding disciplinary power.

Environmental Violations Inspections 'Ineffective'

SK0604041193 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Apr 93 p 3

[Text] Crackdown on environmental violations by industrial companies have become increasingly ineffective after the transfer of inspection responsibilities to city and provincial administrations. According to the Environment Ministry yesterday, the lack of trained manpower in the field is a major factor contributing to the difficulty of conducting proper inspections.

One outstanding example of how ineffective the inspections have been is the sharp reduction in the number of companies found to be committing environmental violations. "We would like to believe that this is the result of industrial companies refraining from engaging in various illegal activities but inspections by provincial environmental administrations prove otherwise," one official observed.

The fundamentals, nevertheless, are there. Since the responsibilities were transferred to the city and provincial administration last June, the number of inspectors were expanded from 1,430 to 2,882. At the same time, the officials said, the number of pollution measuring and other environmental data-taking devices increased from just 181 to 594 over the past 10 months.

Based on the numerical increments, the manpower and proper equipment is not the problem. The difficulty, the officials said, lies in the fact that most of the inspectors are ill-qualified for the job. Among the 2,882 inspectors, only 37 percent have been trained in pertinent fields of inspecting environmental pollution and over 70 percent have less than two years of experience.

Owing to the lack of expertise, the inspectors are relying solely on statistical data, which can sometimes be deceiving or can be fabricated, to determine the extent of pollution. One ministry official noted, "The role of inspectors is not only to crack down on those violating environmental regulations but to provide industrial companies with guidelines and advice to conform to the rules."

Since the dependence on equipment readings and the inability to identify areas of potential problems means that long periods of time are required, the increased number of inspectors have been able to conduct comparatively fewer tests. As a result, the number of cases in which companies were fined or otherwise reprimanded fell by 24.8 percent and the amount of fine decreased by as much as 40 percent since the transfer of inspection responsibilities. The officials said the ministry is hoping to dispatch qualified personnel to provincial administrations to train them in effective inspection methods but it could be a while before proper measures are administered across the country.

DLP To Postpone Real-Name Financial System Use

SK0604140093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0918 GMT 6 Apr 93

[Text] Seoul, April 6 (YONHAP)—The administration and ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] plan to postpone the real-name financial transactions system, originally set to be introduced within the year, possibly until after next year. So Sang-mok, DLP Policy Committee chairman, said at a party officials meeting on Tuesday [6 April] that the administration and the party agreed to concentrate on economic reinvigoration for the time being.

"We will determine a concrete time of the real name system after market funds flowed smoothly into the institutional sphere," So said. He added that a new economic five-year plan to be made public toward the end of June will contain the time of the adoption of the real name system.

It is highly possible, therefore, that unless business is rejuvenated, the introduction of the real name system, initially due within the year, would be put off until after next year. An official at the DLP Policy Committee said it would be difficult to introduce the real name system under the present difficult economic situation. He said the economy shows no signs of any recovery as can be seen by the fact that consumer prices rose 1.3 percent in last March, the highest monthly rise in five years.

Reform Party Leader Ordered To Sell House To Repay Debt

SK0604134393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0731 GMT 6 Apr 93

[Text] Seoul, April 6 (YONHAP)—Rep. Pak Chan-chong, leader of the minor opposition New Political Reform Party [NPRP], will put his home on the auction block April 14 under a court order to pay a creditor. The compulsory sale of Pak's home was ordered by the Seoul Civil Court after Yim Chun-won, private secretary to former NPRP Secretary-general Song Hyon-sop, filed for repayment of a 1.3 billion-won loan on Jan. 20 and won his case last month.

The court ruled that Pak must repay the entire 1.3 billion won he owes Yim for campaign funds, starting with 510 million won. After the ruling, Yim applied to the court's Execution Bureau for a compulsory auction to raise the 510 million won. The 66-pyong (217.8-square-meter) attached house in Bangbaedong, southeastern Seoul, cost 735 million won, according to Pak's disclosure of assets last week.

Pak had applied for a stay of the execution on the auction, but lost. An appeal against the original ruling is pending in the Seoul appellate court. He bought the apartment in June 1988, and currently lives there with his mother, wife and daughter.

Burma

Convention Chairman Explains Chapter Headings

BK0604120393 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Apr 93

[Excerpts] The plenary session of the National Convention continued at 1000 today in the Central Conference Hall in the President's House compound on Ahlone Road. [passage omitted] In accordance with the agenda, U Aung Toe, chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee [NCCWC], gave an explanation on the national convention delegates' suggestions on the chapter headings that should be included in the state constitution.

[Begin U Aung Toe recording] Esteemed chairman and national convention delegates, I extend by best wishes for the delegates' physical and mental well-being. The NCCWC is meeting with the delegates to explain the matter concerning the groups of delegates' suggestions on prescribing the chapter headings that should be included in the state constitution. In connection with this matter, as all the delegates know, U Aung Than, alternate chairman of the Panel of Chairmen, has explained in detail about the suggestions presented by political parties and various groups based on each party and each group at the plenary session of the National Convention held at the Conference Hall in the President's House compound on 3 March. Based on these suggestions, he has initiated the formation of 20 groups of topics advocating the same ideas for the appropriate chapter headings, and for the sequence of these chapter headings. The alternate chairman also mentioned the preamble and 17 chapter headings in his address to allow the groups of delegates to consider and give their suggestions on prescribing the chapter headings. [passage omitted]

In order to make suggestions on this matter, various groups coordinated and held discussion starting on 3 March. After preparing their reports on suggestions, they submitted them to the NCCWC. The NCCWC received the complete reports on 16 March. The NCCWC, after studying the reports, explained the findings at the meeting with members of the Panel of Chairmen of the National Convention held at Saya San Hall, Kyaikkasan Grounds on 24 March.

Esteemed chairman and national convention delegates, now I will explain the matters concerning the suggestions to add the topics, which are presented in the reports by the various groups, to the list of chapter headings for the state constitution. Although these topics are included in the 367 topics mentioned in the alternate chairman's address, they do not include the chapter headings that should be used in the constitution. There are also suggestions to add the new topics, which do not include the 367 topics mentioned in the alternate chairman's address, to the chapter headings to be used in the state constitution.

Whether these topics are included in the originally suggested 367 or not, or whether they are included in the chapter headings or not, they can be deliberated during the discussion on chapter headings that correspond or are related to these topics. Therefore, there will be no loss of opportunity at all. During the deliberation, should it become obvious that a topic should be a separate chapter heading, then various groups can decide, if necessary, to add a new chapter heading. That is why eight political parties and two groups were needed to once again coordinate and make suggestions during the deliberation on chapter headings that correspond to or are related to these topics while not prescribing these new topics as chapter headings.

The NCCWC printed the text of this speech and distributed it to all the National Convention delegates on 26 March. Since 25 March all the groups held separate coordination meetings, and suggestions were attentively resubmitted to the NCCWC on the designated date, 27 March. There were 18 resubmitted reports. The NCCWC studied all of these reports based on the groups and on the chapter headings.

During the study it was found that six political parties—Union Pa-o National Organization, Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization, Lahu National Development Party, Union Kayin League, Kokang Democracy and Unity Party, and Wa National Development Party—from the groups of delegates representing political parties, and six groups of delegates representing national races, peasants, workers, intelligentsia and technocrats, public service personnel, and special invitees unanimously suggested to prescribe the chapter headings and their sequence according to the way I described in my explanation. The remaining four political parties and one group have suggested to prescribe the majority of the points that I described in my explanation while some suggestions were made to make changes to the chapter headings.

In order to give you a complete understanding of the suggestions on which chapter headings are to be prescribed according to my explanation and which chapter headings are to be changed and how, I will explain chapter heading by chapter heading.

Esteemed chairman and national convention delegates, concerning the preamble, the 15 topics that should be prescribed as chapter headings, and the three topics that should not be prescribed as chapter headings which I have mentioned in my explanation, eight groups, including the group of delegates representing the 10 political parties, have unanimously suggested to include 11 chapter headings in addition to the preamble—basic principles; state structure; legislature; defense services; citizens; fundamental rights and duties of citizens; the electoral system; political parties; amendment of the constitution; state flag, emblem, anthem, and capital city; and general provisions. At the same time, they unanimously suggested not to prescribe local administration, public service personnel, and definition of terms as chapter headings which is exactly as I have described in my explanation. Nine political parties from a group of delegates representing political parties, elected representatives of five political parties from the group of delegates representing elected representatives, five independent representatives, and the rest of the six groups have suggested to prescribe the provisions for the transition period as a chapter heading. [passage omitted]

Esteemed chairman and national convention delegates, concerning the provisions for an emergency period, seven political parties except the National League for Democracy [NLD], the Shan Nationalities League for Democracy [SNLD], and the Shan State Kokang Democratic Party [SSKDP]; elected representatives from five political parties and five independent representatives except the elected representatives from the NLD; two independent representatives; and the rest of the six groups have suggested to prescribe the provisions for an emergency period as a chapter heading according to my explanation. The NLD, the SNLD, and the SSKDP; elected representatives from the NLD; and two independent representatives have suggested not to make it a separate chapter heading but to include it under the appropriate chapter heading.

Esteemed chairman and national convention delegates, I will continue my explanation on three chapter headings concerning the head of state, the judiciary, and the executive. Seven political parties except the NLD, the SNLD, and the SSKDP; and six groups except delegates representing elected representatives have suggested to prescribe these as chapter headings according to my explanation. In connection with these chapter headings, the NLD, elected representatives from the NLD, and two independent representatives have suggested to prescribe the state president, parliament, and the state government body as a chapter heading. The SNLD has suggested to prescribe the chapter heading as state president, union parliament, and the union government. The SSKDP has suggested to prescribe as a chapter heading state president, parliaments, union parliament, state parliaments, leading bodies, and the union government body.

Esteemed chairman and national convention delegates, all the groups of delegates except the group representing the special invitees have suggested not to prescribe the local administration as a separate chapter heading but to include it under the chapter heading for the executive. The group representing the special invitees also suggested that it will comply with view of the majority.

Esteemed chairman and national convention delegates, there are suggestions to prescribe four topics, which were not included in my explanation on chapter headings, as chapter headings. They are member states of the union suggested by the SNLD; states and autonomous region's high-level authority and rights which was suggested by the SSKDP; and states as was suggested by five political parties from the group of delegates representing the elected representatives and five independent representatives. [passage omitted]

In brief, all political parties and all groups have unanimously suggested to prescribe chapter headings according to my description in my explanation. There is agreement on the preamble, 10 topics that should be prescribed as chapter headings, and three topics from the preamble, 15 topics that should be prescribed as chapter headings, and three topics that should not be prescribed as chapter headings all as in my explanation. There is disagreement on only five chapter headings. They are head of state, judiciary, the executive, provisions for an emergency period, and provisions for the transition period. The disagreement stems from three political parties and one group. They are the NLD, the SNLD, and the SSKDP as well as the group representing the elected representatives. [passage omitted]

Esteemed chairman and national convention delegates, if the NLD, the SNLD, and the SSKDP, and the group representing the elected representatives want to present their suggestions on the head of state, the judiciary, the executive, provisions for an emergency period, and provisions for the transition period then they may do so by combining and analyzing suggestions made by the members of the Panel of Chairmen and the prevailing situation for prescribing the chapter headings.

I would like to request that the delegates inform the NCCWC in writing whether or not the changes are to be made to the suggestions. If there are any, then explanation should be provided on how the changes should be made. I would like to conclude by saying that once the complete suggestions are received, the plenary session of the National Convention will resume. I give my thanks to all the national convention delegates. [applause] [end recording] [passage omitted]

Convention Plenary Meeting Adjourns Until 7 June

BK0704085393 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 0630 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] The plenary session of the national convention was held at the Central Meeting Hall in the President's House compound on Ahlone Road at 1000 today. The session was presided over by Lieutenant General Myo Nyunt, chairman of the National Convention Convening Commission [NCCC]. Brigadier General Aung Thein, secretary of the NCCC, acted as the secretary of the meeting.

The meeting was attended by NCCC chairman Lt. Gen. Myo Nyunt and commission members; U Aung Toe, chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee [NCCWC], and committee members; Brig. Gen. Tha Htay, vice chairman of the National Convention Convening Management Committee [NCCMC], and committee members; and local and foreign journalists.

The secretary of the meeting announced that the meeting was attended by 562 delegates and it was valid. Next, NCCWC Chairman U Aung Toe explained matters on chapter headings suitable in framing the state constitution. The NCCC chairman, Lt. Gen. Myo Nyunt, then delivered a closing speech. The secretary of the meeting announced that the National Convention Plenary Session will adjourn on 8 April, to resume on 7 June. He then explained matters relating to other management matters and the session concluded at 1100.

The NCCC Chairman Lt. Gen. Myo Nyunt and commission members, NCCWC Chairman U Aung Toe and committee members, and management committee members cordially greeted the delegates at their lunch.

The full text of NCCWC Chairman U Aung Toe's clarifications on chapter headings suitable in framing the State Constitution and NCCC Chairman Lt. Gen. Myo Nyunt's closing speech will be broadcast and telecast by Radio Myanmar [Burma] at 1800 [1130 GMT] and TV Myanmar at 1930 [1300 GMT] today.

Commander Warns Traders To Maintain Rice Prices

BK0604140193 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General Myo Nyunt, chairman of the Yangon [Rangoon] Division Law and Order Restoration Council and commander of the Yangon military command, met and held talks with traders from Yangon Division at 1300 at Yangon City Hall.

At the meeting, Lt. Gen. Myo Nyunt said he would clearly explain in accordance with the four Buddhist principles of speech, namely: 1. Thuka Sitha Warsa—words that do not oppress and offend others; 2. Thiha Warsa—words that are sweet and satisfying to the ear; 3. Thitsa Warsa—words that are true; and 4. Damma Warsa—words that are free of misery and lead to the road to enlightenment. He said he would like to speak Thitsa Warsa words with the intent of bridging the widening gap between the public service personnel on one side and poor people and traders on the other.

Continuing, he explained that in order to achieve the State Law and Order Restoration Council's [SLORC] third objective of satisfying the food, shelter, and clothing needs of the people, the Ministry of Finance and Revenue, to honor the 48th anniversary of Armed Forces Day, has issued Notification No. 15/93 on 26 March 1993 increasing the salary and wage scales of public service personnel. He noted that this measure is intended to help public service personnel cope with the increase in the cost of living to a certain extent. He said rumors were spreading after the notification that the prices of commodities will be going up and remarked that people are worried, disheartened, and sad because of the rumors. He noted that traders should not make the public service personnel, who recently had their salaries and wages increased, be sad and disheartened but instead they should make them happy. [passage omitted]

He explained that traders with virtue should take the lead and instead of increasing rice prices they should show some charity by lowering the rice prices so the majority of the people in Myanmar [Burma] will happily say a Buddhist blessing. Universal love cannot be bought with money. [passage omitted]

He said just as he has criticized the traders, the public service personnel should also get rid of UG, a popular acronym in public service personnel circles, which does not mean an underground politician but a public service personnel member who grumbles when he receives a small sum in bribe. [passage omitted]

He noted that undesirable persons have been making allegations against the government regarding development activities like building monasteries, pagodas, roads, bridges, and dams. He explained that they the government will do what they think is necessary. He also said that there are some persons who bear resentment against the military and who are responsible personnel in the former Burma Socialist Program Party regime, calling for an investigation into the loss of state money which was utilized in development activities and housing loans for public service personnel. [passage omitted] The meeting concluded at 1440.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Sabah USNO State Assemblymen Join UMNO

BK0604134493 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 5 Apr 93 pp 1, 2

[By Rashid Yusof and Syed Abu Bakar]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sun.—Five USNO [United Sabah National Organization] state assemblymen joined UMNO [United Malays National Organization] today, with three more expected to follow suit soon. The move could undermine Parti Bersatu Sabah's [Sabah United Party's] efforts to entice USNO to form a coalition government in the state.

The five are Karim Bujang (Bongawan), Nasir Tan Sri Sakaran (Sulabayan), Datu Ismail Datu Jook (Balong), Aklee Abbas (Sukau), and Haji Mohamed Noor (Sulaman).

The three who are expected to cross over are Said Senang (Merotai), Dayang Mahani Tun Pengiran Ahmad Raffae (Lumadan), and Pitting Ali (Sekong).

The five submitted their application letters to UMNO Deputy President Abdul Ghafar Baba at a meeting they had with senior UMNO leaders here. UMNO Vice President Datuk Sri Anwar Ibrahim and Secretary General Datuk Mohamed Rahmat were also present at the meeting.

Land and Cooperative Development Minister Tan Sri Sakaran Dandai and Sabah UMNO Liaison Committee Secretary Datu Harun Datu Mansor, both former USNO stalwarts who are now UMNO members, also attended the meeting.

The move by the five came amid overtures by the PBS to woo USNO state assemblymen to form a coalition government in Sabah. USNO has 11 members in the 54-member Sabah Legislative Assembly.

Yesterday, in Kota Kinabalu, the PBS sweetened its offer of the proposed coalition by creating two more posts of assistant ministers to accommodate its political rival.

The PBS is offering USNO two cabinet posts, including that of a deputy chief minister, the posts of three assistant ministers, and those of political secretaries to state ministries.

In welcoming the five, Ghafar said they had been automatically accepted into UMNO by virtue of the party's decision to accept all USNO members into its fold when it entered Sabah.

He said UMNO would challenge in court the validity of a state law which gave the Sabah Legislative Assembly wide powers to expel members should it be used against the USNO assemblymen.

Of the three others who are expected to follow their colleagues into UMNO, Said is said to have agreed to join the party but could not reach the federal capital in time for the meeting.

Said, who was in Labuan to attend the wedding of one of his children, arrived here this evening.

Ghafar told newsmen after the meeting that Dayang Mahani, who is being treated at the Hospital Universiti [University Hospital] in Petaling Jaya for a knee injury, was likely to join UMNO.

However, Ghafar, who is chairman of the Sabah UMNO Liaison Committee, said Mahani should make the announcement.

Pitting is scheduled to arrive here tomorrow and is expected to meet Ghafar with Said to make known their decision.

USNO President Datu Amir Kahar Tun Datu Mustapha (Banggi), Secretary General Askalani Abdul Rahim (Lahad Datu), and Salim Bachu (Kunak) did not attend the meeting, but it is understood that Salim disagreed with the idea of a coalition.

Later tonight, addressing a gathering organised by the Ampang City UMNO Branch to honour 22 UMNO veterans, Ghafar said two of the USNO assemblymen who had not indicated any intention to join UMNO had been offered top posts in the PBS-USNO coalition.

In an obvious reference to Amir Kahar and Askalani, he said one had been offered the deputy chief minister's post.

Meanwhile, Mohamed said tonight that Amir Kahar and Askalani were bent on accepting the PBS offer.

He said the PBS-USNO pact would be meaningless as only the two USNO leaders were keen on accepting the PBS offer.

Mohamed said Amir Kahar and Askalani had been "stubborn" and refused to talk to UMNO representatives.

Mohamed was speaking to reporters after an informal meeting with the five USNO leaders at the Pan-Pacific Hotel here.

National Front Plans USNO 'Disciplinary Action'

BK0604155893 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in Malay 1300 GMT 6 Apr 93

[Text] The National Front [BN] will take disciplinary action against the United Sabah National Organization [USNO] for deciding to establish a coalition government with the Sabah United Party [PBS]. Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Ghafar Baba said USNO as a BN component party had violated the rules by failing to inform the BN Supreme Council about its intention to establish a coalition government in Sabah with the ruling PBS, which is not a BN member. Mr. Ghafar said this after visiting Tun Datu Mustapha Datu Harun, deputy chief of the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] Sabah Liaison Committee, at a medical center in Subang Jaya.

The proposed coalition government is expected to be established tomorrow. Chief Minister Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitingan, who is concurrently PBS President, said what had been predicted would become reality. USNO President Datu Amir Kahar Tun Datu Mustapha is expected to take an oath as deputy chief minister tomorrow.

In Ipoh, [Perak] Chief Minister Tan Sri Ramli Ngah Taib said the entry of five USNO state assemblymen into UMNO would certainly further enhance UMNO's image in Sabah. This development will attract more indigenous citizens in the state to join UMNO.

Meanwhile, the Sabah State Legislative Assembly passed the Draft Additional Supplies Bill involving 165 million ringgit in a session today. In tabling the draft bill, Finance Minister Datuk Joseph Kurup said most of the allocation was meant to provide loans for the Sabah Forest Industry Company.

Sabah Chief Minister Announces Cabinet Reshuffle

BK0704095893 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 0800 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] Sabah's Chief Minister Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitingan has reshuffled his cabinet with the surprise line up following the formation of a coalition with USNO [United Sabah National Organization]. The reshuffle was to accomodate the four USNO assemblymen who chose the merger option with Pairin's ruling Parti Bersatu Sabah, PBS.

Among the surprises in the line up was the appointment of USNO president Datu Amir Kahar Tun Mustapha only as Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and not as Deputy Chief Minister replacing Datuk Ahmad Bahrom Kitingan, as had been widely speculated.

Datu Amir Kahar told newsmen later that he is set to be a (?state) minister as it would enable him to serve the farmers and fishermen. He said this after being sworn in before the Yang di-Pertua Negeri [Head of State], Tun Mohamed Syed Keruak, at the Istana [Palace] in Kota Kinabalu.

The other surprise were the appointments of PBS women leaders, Datuk Aria Tengku Ahmad as the new Deputy Chief Minister, succeeding Ahmad Bahrom. Aria was Minister of Social Services before, and did not attend the ceremony. Ahmad Bahrom had resigned from the cabinet was subsequently appointed as the Chief Executive of [words indistinct] Government Planning Unit, and Chairman of the Sabah Energy Corporation.

Singapore

Trade Ministry Denies U.S. Charges of Unfair Trade

BK0704035493 Singapore THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 Apr 93 p 1

[Text] The Trade and Industry Ministry has denied charges by the Clinton administration that Singapore put up unfair trade barriers against American products.

A ministry spokesman said Singapore's trade practices and regulations did not discriminate and were applied fairly to all.

She said the ministry had replied adequately to similar charges in the same report last year. It also cited a 1991 GATT report that said Singapore had an open trade regime and outward-oriented trading policies.

The spokesman added that discussions continued with Washington on unresolved questions regarding intellectual property rights.

Singapore was named in the United States Trade Representative's latest National Trade Estimate (NTE) Report as one of 44 countries that had unfair trade practices which robbed American companies of sales.

The 1993 NTE Report—the eighth to be issued—reiterated that Singapore had unfair trade practices in engineering services, intellectual property rights, banking, insurance, telecommunications, cigarette import tariffs, pharmaceutical tenders and legal services.

Foreign Minister To Visit Japan 7 Apr

BK0604120893 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1100 GMT 6 Apr 93

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Wong Kan Seng, will make a four-day visit to Japan from tomorrow. During his visit he will have an audience with the emperor and also meet the prime minister, Mr. Kiichi Miyazawa, and various other ministers.

SRV Signs Telecommunications Accord

BK0604144493 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1400 GMT 6 Apr 93

[Text] Singapore Telecom has signed an agreement with Vietnam to cooperate more in the area of telecommunications. Both sides signed a memorandum of understanding today to pave the way for further growth in telecommunications between the two countries. The memorandum calls for an increase in the interconnection of transmission facilities by about 20 percent from the present 72 to 86 circuits. In the next six months, the two sides plan to increase the interconnection by 100 percent to about 142 circuits and within a year by 200 percent to 210 circuits. Singapore and Vietnam will also exchange information and (?develop) the telecommunications facilites and training programs. New [word indistinct] between the two countries are also to be discussed further.

Cambodia

UN Secretary General Arrives 7 Apr

BK0704063893 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] His Excellency [H.E.] Butrus Butrus-Ghali, UN Secretary General; accompanied by his special representative, H.E. Yasushi Akashi, chief of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC], arrived in Phnom Penh, capital of the State of Cambodia, at 1100 on the morning of 7 April.

His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council, greeted H.E. Butrus Butrus-Ghali at Pochentong airport. Also present were their excellencies SNC members, including Dit Munti, Hor Namhong, Ieng Muli, Im Chhunlim, Khieu Samphan, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, Sam Rangsi, Son Sann, and Tie Banh.

Also present were General John Sanderson, UNTAC military commander; diplomats representing the five major powers, permanent members of the UN Security Council; special representatives and ambassadors of various countries accredited to Cambodia; representatives of international organizations; units of peacekeeping forces from various countries within UNTAC; and a multitude of representatives of various ministries and services, students, and people in Phnom Penh.

Greeted by Sihanouk, UNTAC Chiefs

BK0704044493 Hong Kong AFP in English 0435 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, April 7 (AFP)—U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali arrived here Wednesday for a two-day visit kicking off the campaign for Cambodia's elections that are exepcted to push ahead in May despite a rising level of violence. Security was tight at

Pochentong Airport and the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) headquarters, where security guards set up roadblocks. He was greeted by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the heads of UNTAC. The secretary general went immediately to meet with Prince Sihanouk, and as scheduled to hold meetings with other faction representatives later in the day.

Defense Ministry Reports Attack on Bulgarian Peacekeeper

AU0604135093 Sofia BTA in English 1126 GMT 4 Apr 93

[Text] Sofia, April 6 (BTA)—One more member of the Bulgarian battalion in the UN peacekeeping force in Cambodia was injured yesterday, the Defence Ministry Press Centre said. In a treacherous attack last Friday, Khmer Rouge guerrillas killed three Bulgarian blue helmets and injured another two.

The Bulgarian serviceman injured yesterday is Sergeant Major Ivan Georgiev Karaangov. He was shot twice in the back at 2335 hours local time yesterday, when the compound of 1st Infantry Platoon of Company D of the Bulgarian infantry battalion in Canton 918 in Amelang came under long-range automatic gunfire. At the time of the attack, Sgt. Major Karaangov was on sentry-go. The bullets pierced his flak jacket. He was flown by a UNTAC medical service helicopter to the German hospital in Phnom Penh. After undergoing surgery, he was moved to the Royal Hospital in Bangkok, where the other two injured Bulgarian peacekeepers are also held. His condition remains serious.

Ministry Condemns Attacks

BK0704063593 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 6 Apr 93

[Statement by the Defense Ministry on the 2 April Khmer Rouge killing of three UNTAC personnel in Kompong Speu, issued in Phnom Penh on 3 April—read by announcer]

[Text] On 2 April from 2230 to 0500, the Khmer Rouge rebel bandits from the 18th Division under the command of the man named Vong launched an infantry attack under the fire cover of hundreds of artillery shells against the site on coordinates UV03.29, 04.27, and 07.26, which was the position of the 53d Regiment of the 7th Division, and against an UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] office on coordinates 08.28 located in Amleang commune, Thpong District, Kompong Speu Province. The attack resulted in the killing of three UNTAC Bulgarian soldiers, the wounding of six other UNTAC Bulgarian soldiers and two Cambodian villagers, and the killing of seven oxen belonging to the local people.

The Defense Ministry of the State of Cambodia [SOC] condemns the Khmer Rouge for harming the UNTAC forces and causing deaths and injuries among them. The Defense Ministry of the SOC regards this as a serious and intentional breach of Paragraph 10 of Resolution 810 adopted by the UN Security Council as well as the perquisites of UNTAC military personnel whose duty is merely to keep peace in Cambodia in accordance with the UNTAC mandate stipulated by the Paris peace accords and to which the Democratic Kampuchea faction itself is a signatory party.

The Defense Ministry of the SOC takes this opportunity to pay deepest condolences and express greatest regrets to the UNTAC Bulgarian Battalion, to the UNTAC Bulgarian components, to the Bulgarian Government, and to the bereft families living in a country far away from Cambodia over the loss of their comrades-in-arms, the loss of Bulgaria's best sons, and the loss of their beloved family members. The noble heroism displayed in the search for peace in Cambodia by this peacekeeping unit of the Bulgarian Army has been treasured and will always remain in the hearts of all Cambodians and of the entire Cambodian People's Armed Forces.

The Defense Ministry of the SOC would like to reiterate the goodwill of the SOC faction to continue closely cooperating with UNTAC and other factions in implementing the accords correctly, no more and no less, in order to bring about peace and stability for the Cambodian people to determine their own destiny through elections next month.

Issued in Phnom Penh, 3 April
Defense Ministry of the SOC

Chea Sim Receives SRV Premier's Envoy 6 Apr

BK0704085993 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] His Excellency [H.E.] Chea Sim, chairman of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, received for talks on the afternoon of 6 April at the office of the CPP Central Committee a Vietnamese delegation led by Vu Khoan, special envoy of the Vietnamese prime minister, who was also paying a courtesy call.

Speaking on this occasion H.E. Chea Sim talked about the latest situation in Cambodia, particularly implementation of the Paris peace agreement during which complexities, created by the Khmer Rouge/Pol Pot, have been encountered. He stressed that the Khmer Rouge are currently doing everything to destroy and to hinder the election process in Cambodia. They have further massacred Vietnamese residents, the Cambodian people, and also UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] peacekeeping forces. H.E. Chea Sim expressed the hope that the coming election process would proceed as planned and be successful.

In his reply, Vu Khoan conveyed greetings from the Vietnamese leadership to its State of Cambodia [SOC] counterpart and expressed concern over the massacres of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia and UNTAC personnel, massacres carried out by the Khmer Rouge who have caused instability in Cambodia. Vu Khoan expressed great joy at the SOC Government's efforts to correctly implement the Paris peace agreement to find peace for the Cambodian people. He stressed that the Vietnamese Government will assist and promote the restoration of genuine peace in Cambodia.

Leaders Greet Thai Princess on Arrival 5 Apr

BK0704085793 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] On the morning of 5 April, Princess Doctor Professor Chulaphon Mahidon of the Kingdom of Thailand, paid a visit to Cambodia.

Greeting the royal delegation at Pochentong Airport were the royal consort; His Excellency Tie Banh, vice chairman of the State of Cambodia Council of Ministers, defense minister, and member of the Supreme National Council [SNC]; His Excellency Kong Sam-ol, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of the Council of Ministers office; representatives of UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia]; the ambassadors of the Kingdom of Thailand, China, Laos, and Korea accredited to Cambodia; and officials from ministries, services, and state establishments.

During the visit to Cambodia, Princess Doctor Professor Chulaphon Mahidon of the Kingdom of Thailand will pay a courtesy call on His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and SNC chairman.

Paper Supports Call for Khieu Samphan Arrest

BK0704090193 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 6 Apr 93

[PRACHEACHON commentary: "An Important Measure To Prevent and Chastize the Khmer Rouge's Acts of Genocide"—date noy given]

[Text] Addressing the Supreme National Council [SNC] meeting recently, His Excellency [H.E.] Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, proposed that drastic measures be taken to implement the convention on prevention and condemnation of genocide.

This is an important measure now that election days are drawing near and the Khmer Rouge are showing their genocidal colors in a more and more savage manner. They have continued to shoot and hack to death both ethnic Vietnamese and ethnic Khmers each time in an increasing number and on a growing scale, such as in Siem Reap and Kompong Thom Provinces not too long ago. Worse still, they have repeatedly and arrogantly attacked and killed UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodian] personnel.

All these acts by the Khmer Rouge insurgents are not only in their single-minded drive to torpedo the upcoming elections; they are part of their process of returning to the genocidal practice that they undertook during the 1975-79 period and which has caused serious losses to mankind in terms of lives, property, and morale. Therefore, now more than ever, it is necessary to take drastic measures to implement the convention on the prevention and condemnation of genocide, especially in Articles 3 and 4 which clearly stipulate that anybody who commits an act of genocide, even if he is a head of state, does not enjoy any immunity. He, including his accomplices in genocide, shall be punished.

Our people fully support the measure proposed by H.E. Hun Sen during the recent SNC meeting, and we see that the call for a warrant to arrest Khieu Samphan is very significant in order to stabilize the situation and allow the people to exercise their democratic rights and freedoms, especially so the Cambodian people and all nationalities living in Cambodia at present can evade the contemptible and abominable catastrophe generated by the Khmer Rouge acts of genocide under the leadership of Khieu Samphan.

During the upcoming SNC meeting on 10 April, Khieu Samphan should be arrested and put on trial immediately, for the crime of genicide does not condone immunity, even if the wrongdoer is an SNC member. This is an earnest demand of every Cambodian. We hope that the United Nations and the international community will not remain indifferent to the Cambodian people's endless plight from the acts of genocide committed by Khieu Samphan and a few other Khmer Rouge chieftains.

UN Arrests 4 in Son Sann Supporter's Murder Case

BK0604114293 Hong Kong AFP in English 1036 GMT 6 Apr 93

[Text] Phnom Penh April 6 (AFP)—UN civil police in Cambodia have arrested four suspects in the murder of a supporter of a political party aligned with former prime minister Son Sann, a United Nations spokesman said on Tuesday. Four men, arrested with the help of local police, are accused of having killed Sin Pov, a Democratic Liberal Buddhist Party (DLBP) backer, on March 13 in the southeastern Cambodian province of Prey Veng, according to spokesman Eric Falt. "We believe they planned and premeditated the murder of Sin Pov because of his political party membership," Falt said. The DLBP is the political party of former prime minister Son Sann, who heads one of the three factions opposing the Phnom Penh regime.

According to Falt, Sin Pov was shot in cold blood in his home, where he and his wife were found bound hand and foot. His wife pleaded in vain with the intruders to spare them both in return for their household valuables. The suspected architect of the murder is the son of a Phnom Penh official. Two of the three men accompanying the son were government soldiers. The four face sentences of 15 to 20 years each if found guilty, under the penal code of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

UNTAC is already detaining a Khmer Rouge accused of killing 15 ethnic Vietnamese in December in the Cambodian province of Kompong Chnang and a government police officer accused of the murder in Kampot Province of a member of FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], the royalist party loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk's son Prince Norodom Ranariddh. The political violence, which UNTAC has often attributed to the Phnom Penh regime, has escalated in recent months in the run-up to legislative elections slated for May.

Ranariddh Will Not Share Power With KR Leaders

BK0604113693 Hong Kong AFP in English 1111 GMT 6 Apr 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, April 6 (AFP)—The head of the government's main opposition party, FUNCINPEC, said Tuesday on the eve of the Cambodian election campaign that if he wins a majority he will not share power with the Khmer Rouge's old leadership. Prince Norodom Ranariddh, whose party of 400,000 is loyal to his father Prince Norodom Sihanouk, said he had no objections to inviting the Khmer Rouge's young intellectuals to share power in a government of national reconciliation if it will avoid war. Khmer Rouge nominal leader Khieu Samphan "is not a young intellectual," Prince Ranariddh said. Prince Sihanouk has said he planned to invite the Khmer Rouge to join the new government—if he is head of state—even though they refuse to participate in the UN-run elections in May.

The election campaign will begin Wednesday with the arrival of UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali and last until a few days before the polling May 23-25.

Prince Ranariddh said he wanted to form a "Sihanoukist front" joining several smaller political parties with FUNCINPEC in a sort of pre-election alliance for campaigning purposes. He called it an informal grouping, not a merger of parties. There are 20 political parties running in the elections, but he would not say how many had been asked to become "Sihanoukist."

"We should be altogether with parties that share the same views, same ideals," Prince Ranariddh said. Several parties are campaigning on an anti-Sihanouk platform.

FUNCINPEC announced it had signed up its 400,000th member and was having a surge of new party applicants after interest dropped off at the beginning of the year. More than 51,000 people signed up in March at 991 offices throughout the country, Prince Ranariddh said.

"FUNCINPEC has a strong commitment to the electoral process," he said. "We are not going to pull out from the election process ... despite the acknowledgement we will not have any really neutral political environment. We strongly believe we will win our upcoming election."

'Unscrupulous' UNTAC Groups 'Hoodwinking' Public

BK0604131993 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Apr 93

[Station commentary: "It Is Necessary To Clarify a Number of Issues That the Unscrupulous Groups Have Raised To Hoodwink the General Public"]

[Text] Lately, the unscrupulous groups inside and outside UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] have, in turn, raised a host of issues for the purpose of hoodwinking the general public and placing the blame on the Cambodian people and the Cambodian National Resistance Forces [CNRF]. With regard to this issue, the general public wishes to make the following clarifications:

I. The Japanese Embassy in Phnom Penh has said that every problem or terrorist act is instigated by the group that the embassy calls the Khmer Rouge. On this issue, the general public wishes to make it clear that:

A. The Japanese Embassy has no right whatsoever to make any accusation against Democratic Kampuchea [DK], because Japan is in the group that has refused to implement the 23 October 1991 Paris Accord. The embassy is a partner of the group that has ignored the verification and control of the withdrawal of the Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] from Cambodia and that has allowed millions of new Yuon forces to flow in the country. The embassy has colluded with the groups that have strived to preserve the Yuon puppets' regime, have joined forces to eliminate the DK, and have sizably misappropriated the Cambodian nation and people's natural resources, especially logs in the eastern region of Cambodia and Kompong Speu and Kompong Som Provinces, and so on.

B. The Japanese Embassy is invited to study carefully and conscientiously whether the embassy itself is part of the strategic plan to destroy the Paris Accord, to deny the Supreme National Council [SNC] its role, to preserve old and new Yuon forces for further controlling and occupying Cambodia, to maintain the Yuon puppets' regime as the master of Cambodia, and to eliminate the DK. Concerning these problems, the embassy should ask itself whether all of its plans and activities could worsen the current situation in Cambodia and cause the ensnarement of the Yuon, the puppets, UNTAC, Japan, as well as the Cambodian nation and people. The Japanese Embassy should ask: If the solution is as such, can peace be restored to Cambodia and can stability be brought to Southeast Asia? If peace does not exist in Cambodia and stability does not exist in Southeast Asia, can businesses conducted by Japan, the Cambodian people, and the regional countries be auspicious and stable? What is the solution that the Japanese Embassy should adopt? Will the embassy continue to advocate the solution against the Paris accord or will it implement a settlement in compliance with the accord?

II. The man called Eric Falt, UNTAC spokesman, has babbled that UNTAC does not have enough staff members to protect the insecure situation in Cambodia. On this issue, the general public wishes to ask Eric Falt the following questions: —Why has UNTAC refused to verify and control the Yuon presence and allowed the Yuon, both old and new, to live everywhere across Cambodia?

—Why has UNTAC denied the SNC its rights and power?

—Why does UNTAC not run the five ministries of the Yuon puppets?

—Is Eric Falt aware of these issues?

—Has Eric Falt realized that widespread insecurity in Cambodia stems from those unsettled problems?

—Who is responsible for the problems?

—Do the problems fall within the responsibility of Cambodians or the alliances inside and outside UNTAC?

—As the Yuon aggressors and their puppets have jointly sabotaged the Paris Accord, how can UNTAC solve the problem?

—Will UNTAC continue to object to the Paris Accord so as to further entangle itself or will it return to implementing the Paris Accord correctly?

A. UNTAC spokesman Eric Falt has irresponsibly and shamelessly stated that UNTAC has no mandate to protect the Cambodian people. In other words, UNTAC has only come to guide Cambodia through an election phase. Listening to the view expressed by the politically incapable spokesman, the Cambodian nation and people cannot not help but laugh. This is because the 23 October 1991 Paris Accord has emphatically stipulated that:

1. The withdrawal of the Yuon from Cambodia must be verified and controlled;

2. The SNC should be provided with its role as the sole legitimate organization and source of power during the transitional period;

3. UNTAC must control the five ministries of the Yuon puppets, and so on.

Only by so doing can a secure climate and a neutral political environment exist. However, if the man called Eric Falt and UNTAC further persist in preserving the old and new Yuon in Cambodia and allowing the puppet regime to remain the master of Cambodia, how can the insecure situation where acts of terrorism are prevalent be settled? Will UNTAC, the Yuon, and the puppets become more entangled? Is this problem created by the Cambodians or by UNTAC in conjunction with the Yuon and puppets? Eric Falt is invited to reexamine these elementary school-level questions.

B. Eric Falt has said that it is the Cambodian political parties, the Cambodian people, and the Cambodian leaders who have made the situation worse at present. So it is not fair, Eric Falt continues to say, to blame him and UNTAC.

Judging Eric Falt's aforementioned statement, the national and international public can see the spokesman's political weakness and unscrupulous character. He is unscrupulous because he holds the Cambodian political parties, people, and leaders accountable for the insecurity and terrorism looming over Cambodia. He has vehemently cried and argued that he, himself, and UNTAC cannot be held responsible for this matter. It is asked from where have the current difficulties, the mired situation, and the widespread insecurity and terrorism ensued? Is it because of the Cambodians or the old and new Yuon and their puppets backed by UNTAC? And why can the Yuon and their puppets stir up such a cloudburst?

The following are the root causes of these problems:

1. UNTAC has not verified and controlled the withdrawal of the Yuon from Cambodia;

2. UNTAC has not given the SNC its role; and

3. UNTAC has not taken over running the five puppet ministries.

These are the root causes and sources of the worsening situation in Cambodia at present.

The Cambodian nation and people wish to ask Eric Falt not to hurl accusations at the Cambodian people, political parties, and leaders. He should instead blame his UNTAC chieftains and alliance members, which have destroyed the Paris Accord, causing themselves to become entangled for the time being.

Is it asked what will UNTAC's solution be? Will UNTAC further tighten the rope around its neck or will it remove tne rope? If UNTAC wants to remove the rope, it must return to correctly implementing the 23 October 1991 Paris Accord. Time has not yet run out provided that UNTAC verifies and controls the Yuon presence, allows the SNC to play its role, and takes over the running of the five ministries of the Yuon puppets. If such actions are taken, everything will be definitively settled.

C. Eric Falt is of the opinion that the current situation in Cambodia is troublesome; that it has been troublesome for more than a year since UNTAC came to the country; no sign that the insecurity and terrorism in Cambodia will come to an end has yet emerged; and that the worsening situation could affect the elections to be held by UNTAC in late May 1993.

In view of Eric Falt's opinion, the Cambodian nation and people wish to ask what UNTAC has done during the year it has been in Cambodia. How has UNTAC spent the nearly $2 billion in UN funds?

1. The money has not reached the Cambodian people except for other groups;

2. UNTAC has spent the UN money in collusion with the groups. UNTAC has refused to verify and control the presence of the old Yuon, allowed the new Yuon to flow into Cambodia day and night, denied the SNC its role, and rejected running the five ministries of the Yuon puppets. UNTAC has also given the Yuon and their puppets a free hand to manipulate other people and UNTAC itself. Whenever a shooting or a grenade explosion occurs, UNTAC has always blamed the DK and asked the Yuon puppets to investigate, and so on. That being the case, UNTAC, which is the UN representative with the task of restoring peace to Cambodia, can be termed incompetent or accused of implementing an unscrupulous policy and collaborating with the Yuon and puppets in order to destroy peace in Cambodia and the Cambodian people and to again inflame the war in the country and reinvigorate instability in the region. Eric Falt and his groups are invited to judge themselves according to basic philosophy and political science.

In a situation where insecurity and cruel terrorism have ensued from the UNTAC chieftains' collusion with the Yuon and puppets, those to be held responsible for the most cruel and dark situation—as Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and SNC chairman, has said—are the Yuon, puppets, and UNTAC. Foreign newspapers have clearly repeated that the current deteriorating situation in Cambodia is caused by insecurity and cruel terrorism. As for Prince Norodom Sihanouk, he has refused to take part in the elections, pointing out that after the UNTAC-organized elections, he will again implement the national reconciliation policy because UNTAC's elections will be rejected.

Given the situation, Eric Falt, Akashi, other UNTAC chieftains, and their alliances will stage the elections for photo opportunities and movies that will hoodwink the world into believing that free and just elections were held in Cambodia under the supervision of UNTAC and other countries' observers, and so on.

For those who are conscientious, is such an action committed by the UNTAC chieftains and Eric Falt right? As for those who are not conscientious, they will certainly go and vote to legitimize the status of the puppets and Yuon aggressors, enabling the latter to further their war of aggression and invasion of Cambodia. In any case, can peace be restored to Cambodia? Can stability be maintained in the region? And can all the problems be settled via such elections? Or will the elections intensify the flame of war instead?

Vietnamese Flee Khmer Rouge 'Ethnic Cleansing'

BK0604152593 Hong Kong AFP in English 1325 GMT 6 Apr 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, April 6 (AFP)—Six hundred boats laden with ethnic Vietnamese left Phnom Penh Tuesday, as hundreds more prepared to join the exodous fleeing a bloody "ethnic cleansing" campaign by the Khmer Rouge.

"Six hundred boats with or without covers, carrying 3,000 people, left Phnom Penh Tuesday morning for Vietnam," by way of the Mekong, said Commander John Leighton, a British naval officer who commands naval patrols organised by the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). Leighton said a further 550 boats were preparing to leave the Cambodian capital Wednesday with another 2,700 ethnic Vietnamese. The majority are fishing boats—long, heavy dugouts—which make the trip down the Mekong river tied together in groups of up to 100 in order to deter potential attackers. Each boat carries between five and nine people, who stow their meagre belongings among fishing and kitchen utensils.

"The majority come from Tonle Sap," the large lake in central Cambodia, Leighton said, although he added that some came from as far away as Battambang, Cambodia's second city in the northeast. It was in the Battambang region on March 10 that the Khmer Rouge massacred 33 ethnic Vietnamese, including women and children, sparking the current exodus. Between 15,000 and 20,000 Vietnamese fishermen and their families used to live on Tonle Sap, a prime food source for the country. "Now, nearly all of them have gone," Leighton said.

Despite the risk of attack, the boats stop for the night before continuing towards the Vietnamese border. Leighton said the number fleeing Cambodia was growing day by day, with 2,000 crossing into Vietnam on Monday.

Since the exodus began, around 13,000 people have left their villages with their boats, he said, adding 7,000 have reached Vietnam and 6,000 are currently on the move. The figures do not include those who have made the journey by land. One danger facing this new category of "boat people" are Phnom Penh government troops who man control points along the route and demand payment from the hapless refugees. However, Leighton said monitoring efforts by UNTAC naval patrols had reduced the risk: "It seems as if the extortion problem has gone away at least momentarily."

During a visit to Cambodia last week, U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Sadako Ogata said the fleeing Vietnamese fell under the UNHCR mandate.

Vietnam, which has expressed concern over the sudden influx of refugees, sent Vice Foreign Minister Vu Khoan to Phnom Penh on Monday to discuss the situation with Cambodian and UNTAC officials.

SRV Allegedly Poisoning Provincial Markets' Food

BK0704021093 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Apr 93

[Excerpt] According to reports from Kampot Province, at the end of March Vietnam poisoned foodstuff sold in markets in Kompong Trach, Lork, Toan Han, and Kampot, killing 40 families of our people. More people have been affected. [passage omitted]

'Anger' Driving People To Fight Vietnamese 'Aggressors'

BK0604035093 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Excerpt] Reports from Ponhea Loe District, Kandal Province, say that over 200 Cambodian citizens and soldiers in Ponhea Loe District on 30 March revolted against puppet leaders and hidden Vietnamese, who are leading Vietnamese forces in Prek Taten, Prek Chik, and Kompong Oh Communes, killing five and wounding six Vietnamese and puppet leaders.

This is one incident among many others taking place almost everywhere. It is the result of the anger of the people and Cambodian soldiers, who use their own strength and their own means to fight the Vietnamese aggressors and puppet leaders. [passage omitted]

Khmer Rouge Attack Kralanh District Township

BK0504123193 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Text] At 2320 on 4 April, a group of 40-60 Khmer Rouge elements from the 52d and 55th units in Division 912 led by Dan and Tung attacked the old market on coordinates 04/29 in the township of Kralanh District of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. As a result, a militiaman was killed, three other militiamen and an UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] staff member were wounded, and 10 houses were set ablaze.

Later, the enemy soldiers moved to Kouk Trom village on coordinates 99/37 in the east. There, they also set fire to 10 houses and plundered a quantity of property belonging to the local villagers.

Indonesia

Alatas: UN Envoy May Meet E. Timor Rebel Chief

BK0604133893 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 6 Apr 93

[Text] Foreign Minister Ali Alatas has met with the chief justice of the supreme court, Purwoto Gandasubrata, and the attorney general in an effort to allow the UN special envoy, Amos Wako, who is currently in Dili, East Timor to meet with the rebel leader Xanana Gusmao currently under detention.

Speaking at the state palace this morning, Minister Ali Alatas said the meeting betwen Amos Wako and Xanana could be arranged. Meanwhile, speaking at the same place, Armed Forces Chief General Edi Sudrajat said the government would provide the opportunity to the UN special envoy, Amos Wako, to meet with Xanana Gusmao and others whom he desires to meet. According to General Edi Sudrajat, the government will not issue any directives to Xanana on how to reply to questions put forth by Amos Wako.

UN Envoy Meets Gusmao, da Costa

BK0704063293 Hong Kong AFP in English 0610 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] JAKARTA, April 7 (AFP)—Visiting personal envoy of U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, Amos Wako, has met detained East Timorese pro-independence leader Xanana Gusmao, an Indonesian official said Wednesday.

"Amos Wako was allowed to meet Alexander Gusmao in his detention place Tuesday after we received a call from the foreign minister," Dili court Spokesman Joseph Phenu said.

The meeting took place at Gusmao's place of detention, Phenu told AFP by telephone from Dili, East Timor. He added that said Foreign Minister Ali Alatas had given the go-ahead for the visit after Wako, who arrived in Dili Monday, had failed in his first attempt Tuesday to see Gusmao, on trial since February 1. Alatas had called to say that following consultations with the chief justice and the attorney general, it was agreed that Wako be allowed to meet with Gusmao, he said.

The UN envoy had earlier Tuesday failed to meet Gusmao because Dili court officials refused permission, saying that East Timor Justice Chief Hironymus Godang was absent and they had no authority. Wako, who is also Kenya's Attorney General, met with Gusmao alone and later also met alone with Gusmao's successor Antonio Gomes da Costa alias Mauhunu who had been captured Saturday, a reliable source in Dili said.

The source said Wako also met with Gusmao's former deputy Jose da Costa alias Mauhudu and two other former Fretilin members at his hotel in Dili. Da Costa was captured in Dili in February last year. The Media Indonesia daily Wednesday quoted Wako as telling journalists after his meeting with Gusmao that the latter had appeared to be in good health and was playing cards with some other people when he arrived.

Wako, who is in East Timor to gather first hand information on the former Portuguese colony which was annexed by Jakarta in 1976, has already met with Gusmao's sister and brother in law, East Timor's Roman Catholic Bishop Carlos Ximenes Belo and Jakarta-appointed Governor Abilio Soares.

Media Indonesia quoted Soares as saying that Wako had asked him about those missing since the Dili massacre of November 12, 1991. On that day, according to the latest Indonesian official figures, 19 people died when Indonesian troops opened fire at a crowd of demonstrators at a Dili cemetery. Another 61 are officially listed as unaccounted for. Soares said he expected the government to release a full report of the missing people in the near future, but he did not elaborate. Wako was scheduled to fly back to Jakarta later Wedn@sday.

UK's Hurd Stresses Economic, Political Freedom

BK0604150193 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0915 GMT 6 Apr 93

[Text] Jakarta, Apr. 6 (OANA/ANTARA)—Economic welfare and democratic progress will never run counter to each other, said British Secretary for Foreign Affairs Douglas Hurd here on Monday. Giving a lecture at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hurd said that economic and political freedoms are two aspects needed by people to endure their lives and decide the future of their children. The British minister is of the view that economic welfare and democratic progress have their own mutually dependent influences.

Referring to human rights issues, Hurd said that Western countries cannot export Western values to developing nations without making adjustments to local economies and cultures. Differences in cultural life and economic level are decisive factors for the adoption of Western values by developing countries, he said.

Indonesia is setting up a national commission in charge of implementation of human rights in the country, Hurd said. This is a fact that Indonesia recognises human rights as an important element in the man's freedom. What is done by Indonesia is proof of its recognition that basic freedom such as freedom for union, freedom to express opinion, and press freedom is a fundamental right, he said.

Touching on the Nonaligned Movement (NAM), the British minister said that as NAM chairman, Indonesia needs to reactivate the North-South dialogues.

"We will discuss the intention of the NAM chairman to attend the summit of the group of seven industrialised countries (G-7) in Tokyo," he said.

On the restructurisation of the United Nations, he said that the UN Security Council [UNSC] needs to maintain the trust given by the UN member countries. Debates on the need to increase the UNSC members are now going on, according to Hurd. He said that Britain is of the view that a UNSC permanent membership for Indonesia could be considered.

Philippines

Committee To Monitor President's New Powers

HK0604120593 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Text] The Senate has formed an oversight committee which will monitor the implementation of the president's newly approved additional powers. Members of the committee include Senators Francisco Tatad, John Osmena, Heherson Alvarez, Jose Lina, and Wigberto Tanada. Senator Angara has said the Senate will do its best to prevent any possible abuse of the president's special powers, which have been given by the Senate in the hope that they will help solve the country's continuing power crisis. Senators said that, as they have agreed to the president's request, it is only right for them to expect that these powers will be properly used to solve the current energy crisis.

De Villa Says No Special Security for Sison

HK0304032893 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 2 Apr 93

[Text] Defense Secretary Renato de Villa has said that Jose Maria Sison, Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] founder, may return to the Philippines after the Dutch Government rejected his request for political asylum. However, Secretary De Villa said Sison has to follow normal processes like securing a passport.

On the CPP founder's participation in the peace process, De Villa said the government has no obligation to provide him security but Sison could request it. He added that Sison will have no problem with the government, but he could be facing trouble from other communist member-groups that no longer believe in him.

Meanwhile, Satur Ocampo, one of the top communist leaders in the country, has said that Jose Maria Sison is not the CPP's official negotiator. This was the reaction of Ocampo, a former National Democratic Front [NDF] negotiator, to the rejection by the Netherlands of Sison's asylum bid. Ocampo expressed the belief that Sison's return will not help the ongoing peace talks between the government and rebels in the country. He added that Father Luis Jalandoni, NDF spokesman, is the recognized official CPP-New People's Army negotiator

RAM Criticizes Security Proposal 'Slowness'

HK0504124893 Quezon City ABC-DWET Television in Tagalog 1000 GMT 5 Apr 93

[From the "ABC-DWET news program"]

[Text] The Reform the Armed Forces Movement [RAM] panel today criticized the government's slowness in acting on its proposals for its officials and members' security. This issue, according to former General Edgardo Abenina, is the reason behind the continued delay in formal negotiations between the government and the rebel soldiers.

Here is Arlene de la Cruz with the details:

[Begin recording] The government panel has been sitting on the security issue for 34 days. In the security system that was proposed to the government, RAM said it will recognize the Philippine National Police [PNP] as the primary agency responsible for the security of all groups concerned with the peace process.

The RAM panel, however, proposed that RAM should be responsible for the security of its peace negotiators in specific areas, such as its members' homes and its offices.

RAM also asked the government to implement the safety and immunity pass [SIP] system for all RAM members during the peace process. The pass will initially be valid for one month and could be extended another 30 days, depending on the negotiations between RAM and the government. The pass can only be canceled at RAM's request. SIP holders will be guaranteed immunity from arrest, search, surveillance, molestation, and any formal questioning and abuse by any law enforcement unit of the PNP or even the Armed Forces of the Philippines. The RAM security proposal will be taken up by the government panel tomorrow. [end recording]

Muslim Group Urges Government Action in Mindanao

HK0504125093 Quezon City ABC-DWET Television in Tagalog 1000 GMT 5 Apr 93

[From the "ABC-DWET news program"]

[Text] The Council of Tausug [southwestern Mindanao Muslim group] Elders has warned that more Muslims may join the Moro National Liberation Front if the government fails to improve the peace and order situation in the region soon. This was the statement of Hashim Ismael, the group's spokesman. Ismael told the Senate Ad Hoc Committee on the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao [ARMM] that peace and order should be brought back to the region, especially in Basilan Province.

The Tausug Council of Elders spokesman said the government is suffering because of the massive military offensive in Basilan, where even the civilians are affected.

Meanwhile, Senator Santanina Rasul, chairperson of the committee, said the situation will get worse if the government does not speed up the establishment of livelihood projects in the region. In a committee hearing, Basilan Governor Gerry Salappudin also complained that the government has been slow in addressing the peace and order problems in Basilan and other parts of ARMM.

Thailand

Minister To Visit U.S. for Copyright Talks

BK0704023593 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Apr 93 p B3

[Text] Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon will visit Washington at the end of the month to discuss the intellectual property issue with US Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown.

A close aide to Uthai said that during the upcoming visit the Thai minister is expected to ask Brown to try to convince the US Trade Representative that the Thai government has done everything it can to eliminate copyright violations in the Kingdom.

The meeting follows recent talks between Thai and US senior officials in Washington.

The source said that Uthai has high hopes that his meeting will prompt Washington to remove Thailand from its Priority Foreign Country watch-list.

Apparently, the minister feels that, despite an absence of blatant retaliation, every time Thailand is named on the list, Thai exporters face a slowdown in orders from US importers.

A senior official who attended the last meeting said that the US Trade Representative cited copyright violation as the priority topic during the discussions.

The focus of the talk has been switched, however, as the previous US government, the Republicans, persistently requested the pharmaceutical patent act amendment be at the top of the agenda.

But the US movie companies were staunch supporters of President Bill Clinton in his election campaign. Ever since he took office, US trade negotiators have strongly urged their trading partners to eliminate copyright violations, specifically on music recordings and video tapes.

US trade negotiators have suggested the Thai delegates sign a memorandum of understanding or exchange notes—as is the case with Thailand and the European Community—to show the Thai government is serious about eliminating pirate practice in the music and video businesses.

US negotiators also complained that Thai officials would only move on the copyrights violation issue once the deadline for the list's announcement drew near [from March to April].

He added that the Thai government might sign the exchange note with the United States, but noted that, "It is unlikely the Thai government would make a binding commitment on a time scale for the suppression."

The official said that Thailand still has a way out concerning the copyright dispute: "The government might bring related legislation in to make law enforcement on copyright violations more effective," he said.

Reportage, Commentary on Indian Premier's Visit

'Golden Opportunity' for India

BK0704022593 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Apr 93 p 4

[Editorial: "Rao's visit shows he means business"]

[Text] After all the talk and controversy about economic liberalisation, the time for some concrete action is here—that seems to be the thinking behind Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao's latest push to lure foreign investors to India, especially those in Asia.

Mr Rao, who arrives in Thailand today aims to reinforce the growing co-operation with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and boost two-way trade and investment with Thailand during his three-day visit. The visit, the first top-level contact between India and Thailand since former Thai premier Chatchai Chunhawan visited New Delhi in 1989 comes about a month after the Indian government announced bold plans to revive India's sluggish economy and underline New Delhi's commitment towards the continuing process of economic reform.

Despite fears of India's imminent disintegration into a squawking, headless mess since the country became independent in 1947, signs of economic change have been visible everywhere—from the village television set and the poor man's wristwatch to the champagne bottles in the fridges of the new rich in Delhi and Bombay.

Throughout its independent history, India has witnessed the emergence of all kinds of regional movements, based on religious, language and racial divisions. In the past few years, several of them have become acute. Today the Muslims in the Kashmir Valley are almost totally alienated from the government in New Delhi. Sikh militants continue their campaign for a separate homeland, the Assamese continue to bomb and machine-gun the large parts of the population they consider intruders. Even with the full deployment of the army, New Delhi can barely control them.

They seem petty, however, compared to the potential of the Hindu nationalism that demolished a disputed mosque last December to build a temple in Ayodhya, a small town which few non-Indians had heard of before. The row triggered country-wide riots which claimed hundreds of lives. Although the communal violence has wound down, tension still prevails among India's 80 per cent majority Hindu community and the country's 100 million Muslims.

The crisis exacerbated India's grave economic ills as investors began to question the country's keenness to pursue reforms of its sheltered economy launched by Mr Rao 21 months ago. The recent spate of deadly bombings in Bombay last month was another setback for the country's economic reawakening.

As part of an attempt to attract investment after opening up its huge market, the Indian Government recently announced a budget which according to analysts struck a fine balance between political compulsions and fiscal prudence.

It scrapped the country's two-tier system of official and market rates for the rupee, allowing the currency to float freely for the first time, introduced sharp across-the-board reductions in import duties, offered a five-year free tax holiday for investment in the power and electronics sector and left a deficit of US$1.4 billion.

That far-reaching budget also highlighted the Indian government's keenness to enter into bilateral negotiations on investment protection agreements. It provided foreign institutional investors with an additional incentive of a concessional 30 percent tax rate against the previous rate of 50 percent.

It slashed bank lending rates by one percentage point to 17 percent and sacrificed about US$1.43 billion in revenue with excise duty and tariff concessions that sought to usher in a lower tariff regime and end stagflation. The budget came ahead of negotiations for a loan of up to US$9 billion over three years from the International Monetary Fund, which has stressed fiscal control. And the Indian Finance Ministry acknowledged that despite the drastic economic restructuring carried out until now, the country will continue to depend on "exceptional" foreign financing in the form of loans.

The full float of the rupee is expected to help make India's exports more competitive by removing the effective tax on exporters implied by the two-tier system. Exports are crucial to the success of India's reform programme aimed at integrating the country of 870 million people with the global economy. The previous partial float of the rupee allowed exporters to exchange 60 per cent of hard currency earnings at the market rate and 40 per cent at a lower official rate. The New Delhi government used the difference to finance imports of oil and fertilisers (the two items that make up the major portion of India's import bill).

For decades India had been fixed in the pattern of centrally planned economic development that was the prevailing wisdom when the country freed itself from British rule. In India's world view, the developing countries have been struggling against attempts by industrial nations to perpetually relegate them to being producers of raw materials and low-grade manufacturing. Though short on individual freedoms, the then-communist countries on the other hand, were lifting the masses and were seen as a progressive force in the international order.

India obtained the modern weapons and heavy industrial plants from the Soviet Union so as to achieve its destiny of a great power. Then, over the past three years, it received a series of shocks. The East European countries broke free of Moscow. The Soviet Union backed America in its war against Iraq. Then the Soviet Union itself disappeared. Developing countries such as Brazil stopped opposing the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) and South Korea and Taiwan became industrial competitors of the US instead of being smothered by their links with America. Southeast Asian countries, long seen by India as derivative cultures and compradore economies, prospered.

These developments have forced New Delhi to rethink its route to acceptance as one of the great powers. It has also come under pressure to put a cap on its covert nuclear programme and support the Non-proliferation treaty. The pressures for the country to take a more cooperative approach are growing. India is, thus, not just adopting new economic policies but is having to rethink its place in the world.

While it is still early to predict the response of foreign investors—who have been braving the Indian government's tendency to act conservatively—to the new proposals announced under the budget, it is a golden opportunity for India to put its ailing economy back on track.

Security Procedures In Place

BK0704020193 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Apr 93 pp A1-A2

[Excerpt] Thai Buddhist monks will no longer need a visa to visit India according to an announcement expected to be made during Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao's three-day trip to Thailand starting today, said a source in the Thai Foreign Ministry .

However, the source could not say definitely if the announcement would be made during talks with Prime Minister Chuan Likphai or at a meeting with the Supreme Patriarch.

The announcement would serve as a goodwill gesture. One of the main thrusts behind the visit of the Indian premier, who will arrive at Don Muang around noon today, is to seek Thai investments in the light of the changed investment climate in India and to strengthen ties with Asean.

Rao will drive directly to the Oriental Hotel, which will be his official residence during his stay in Bangkok.

Three Bangkok-based Sikh Indian businessmen were questioned by police for suspected links with a Sikh militant group as Thai authorities stepped up security measures prior to the visit.

Deputy Police Director General Pratin Santiprapob said he had personally interviewed the three businessmen, who were said to be supporters of a militant group fighting for independence from India and found that the suspicions were unfounded.

"Police have checked out the homes and offices of the three businessmen but found no evidence to substantiate the suspicions," Pol Gen [Police General] Pratin said.

Pratin said he had asked the Immigration Division to tighten controls on Indian Sikhs coming to Thailand prior and during Rao's visit as a precaution against possible terrorist attacks.

The deputy police chief said three middle-ranking police officers specially trained as bodyguards would be assigned to provide around-the-clock protection for the Indian prime minister during his stay.

The Thai Police department has also been working closely with intelligence agencies of the armed forces as well as anti-terrorist task forces to ensure maximum safety for the Indian leader.

"As part of safety precautions, we will strictly prohibit any member of the public from presenting bouquets or gifts to the Indian prime minister in person," Pratin said.

Local police sources have confirmed that a number of Sikhs, with connections to the separatist struggle in Punjab and related organizations based in Western nations, have visited Thailand over the past month.

A Sikh, known to have links with the separatist movement, was barred last month from entering Thailand, National Security Council sources said. The man was said to have arrived with a highpowered camera.

The immigration department and the Thai police have been furnished with a blacklist of Sikh militants by the Indian embassy, the source added.

Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri voiced support for the very tight security arrangements planned for the Indian prime minister.

"The Thai government has the responsibility fully to protect Rao from any harm as he is its guest.

"It has to take responsibility if something happens to him," Prasong said.

Meanwhile, Indian Ambassador to Thailand A.N. Ram yesterday said he has 100 per cent confidence in Thailand's security measures for his premier, who is the first Indian leader to call here since the late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1986.

At 4 pm the Indian premier will attend the official welcoming ceremony and hold talks with Chuan at government house.

As is the custom with all visiting dignitaries and heads of government, Rao will lay a wreath at the Victory Monument tomorrow morning.

Talks with the Thai premier will include the geopolitics of Asia and issues such as Cambodia and Burma besides trade and investment ties. [passage omitted]

Rao Arrives; Itinerary Released

BK0704113293 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] At 1300 today, Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao arrived in Thailand for an official visit during 7-10 April as guest of the Thai Government. At 1600 he proceeded to Government House to attend the official reception ceremony and hold official discussions with Prime Minister Chuan Likphai, which were to precede a full-delegation meeting. This evening the Thai prime minister will host a dinner in honor of his Indian counterpart at Government House.

According to the Indian prime minister's itinerary on 8 April, in the morning he will lay wreath at the Victory Monument, call on the supreme patriach at Bowonniwet Temple, and meet with the president of the Thai Board of Trade, the chairman of the Industrial Council of Thailand, and the president of the Thai Bankers Association at the Oriental Hotel. In the afternoon, the Indian prime minister will receive an honorary art degree from Thammasat University and will open the university's Indian Studies Center. At 1630 he will be received by the king at Chitlada Palace.

On 9 April, the Indian prime minister will call on Sanya Thammasak, the president of the Privy Council, and Privy Councilor Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila in the palace. He will then hold a news conference at the Oriental Hotel. At about 1200 he will leave for Chiang Mai to visit the Huai Hongkhlai Development Center. He will depart for India on 10 April.

SAP Leader: Party To Remain With Government

BK0704014793 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Apr 93 p A1

[Text] Social Action leader Montri Phongphanit yesterday declared that his party will remain with the government coalition despite conflicts with the ruling Democrats.

"We will stick with the government, especially at this time of confusion," Montri told reporters.

"But after the dust settles down, if the prime minister wants us to leave the coalition, we are always prepared to do so."

Montri dropped a political bombshell last week by threatening to pull Social Action out of the government. The threat came after all five Cabinet members of the Social Action Party submitted undated resignation letters to Montri, letting him decide whether to forward them to Prime Minister Chuan Likphai.

Montri did not say yesterday whether he would seek a Cabinet post for himself.

Social Action joined the Chuan government on the bitter condition that Montri not take any Cabinet portfolio until he could clear himself of charges by the junta-installed Assets Examination Committee that he was "unusually rich".

The Supreme Court ruled recently that the post-coup installation of the assets committee was unconstitutional meaning legal action could not be pursued against Montri and nine other politicians deemed corrupt by the assets panel.

Montri and Social Action members have indicated that his pull-out threat stemmed from frustration caused by the Democrats' attitude toward the "unusually rich" politicians. Young Democrats, apparently acting under a go-ahead from senior members of the ruling coalition party, have kept up criticism against the 10, saying the Supreme Court ruling did not mean they were "innocent".

Montri said yesterday he was "relieved" by the Supreme Court verdict. He also said that the Bt [Baht] 336.5 million worth of his assets frozen as a result of the assets committee's ruling was "just a number on paper".

"Actually, I have only Bt70 million," he said.

Meanwhile, the opposition Chat Thai Party yesterday continued a psychological offensive, offering itself as a new coalition partner while trying to drive a wedge between the Democrat and the Phalang Tham Party.

The Chat Thai Party described Phalang Tham as a thorn in the Democrat's side.

The proposal to join the coalition was made yesterday by Chat Thai deputy spokesman Songsuk Phakkasem who warned the Democrat Part that Phalang Tham was its real political rival.

Songsuk said he believed Phalang Tham was the real cause of rifts in the Chuan coalition.

"The conflicts [between Phalang Tham and Democrat] will force Prime Minister Chuan Likphai to eventually reshuffle his Cabinet," the Chat Thai MP said.

To back his theory, Songsuk cited the bitter fighting in the last election campaign between the Phalang Tham and Democrat for Bangkok House seats.

The last poll saw Phalang Tham lose nine Bangkok House seats while the Democrat gained eight additional seats.

"The two parties share the same political base in Bangkok, so it's natural for them to fight each other," Songsuk sald.

The Chat Thai spokesman said he believed that Phalang Tham was also angry at the Democrat Party which was held responsible for the coalition's loss in its wrangle over control of the House committee on communications.

The chair of the House panel was won by Phalang Tham's political archrival Prachakorn Thai Party leader Samak Suntharawet because a Democrat MP failed to attend a crucial meeting of the panel when the election for the post was held.

The panel is in direct charge of watching the Communications Ministry under the Phalang Tham's control.

Paper Wants Chuan To Act on SAP Rift

BK0704021993 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Apr 93 p A6

[Editorial: "With confidence suffering, Chuan must heal the rifts"]

[Text] It has been a week since the Social Action Party kicked up a political storm by threatening to pull out of the six-month-old Chuan coalition government. The undated resignation letters submitted by all of the party's five Cabinet members are still in the hands of leader

Montri Phongphanit who continues to keep the other coalition partners guessing as to what he has in mind.

While Montri claimed that the SAP Cabinet members' offer to quit was a demonstration of their "political spirit" in response to the Supreme Court's ruling nullifying the seizure of his assets by the military-appointed Assets Examination Committee, he has nevertheless left the Democrat Party with no doubts about his personal disgruntlement toward its treatment of the verdict.

But whatever Montri's motive, Prime Minister Chuan Likphai cannot allow the situation to continue as it is. It is ridiculous that the people have to wake up every morning to the question of whether the Social Action Party will remain with the government. Whether Chuan wants to admit it or not, the Social Action Party is holding his whole coalition hostage with its latest move.

Niphon Promphan, deputy secretary general of the Democrat Party, on Monday quoted Montri as reaffirming that the Social Action Party will not pull out of the coalition "for the time being" and that he hoped that what the party did would not affect the government's stability. The Democrat claimed the Social Action Party needed a few days to get its house in order. All these statements have done little to clear doubts on what Montri and his party are really up to. They even reinforce a belief that the Social Action Party is playing a political game with the Democrats.

The situation is compounded by the continuing stinging attacks on the Social Action Party by some young Democrat MPs. While Democrat leaders publicly try to distance themselves from them, it would be naive to believe that these Democrats are acting without a green light. They are the same people who came out to question the political morality of Montri and the other politicians even after the Supreme Court ruled unconstitutional the military order that had led to corruption charges being leveled at them resulting in the seizure of their assets.

There is no question that the current political stand-off is not only damaging politically to the already fragile coalition, but is also a direct challenge to Chuan's political leadership. Confidence in his coalition is also suffering.

For the past week, the country has been engulfed by endless speculation. Almost every day coalition leaders have been confronted with questions about the future of the present government. Needless to say, the current political conflict is not a healthy sign in the eyes of foreign investors. Besides, the bureaucracies under each of the five Cabinet members of the Social Action Party must have difficulties taking orders from someone whose authority is now a big question mark.

We still don't know how many more days the Social Action Party will need before coming to some kind of decision. Chuan and other senior Democrat Party members have argued that a decision for the Social Action Party to remain with the coalition or leave depends on Montri. But the confusion has dragged on for too long and should not be allowed to continue further. As the leader of the coalition government Prime Minister Chuan has to demonstrate that he is in charge.

He has chosen to stay aloof from the whole situation long enough. Chuan has been criticized all along for being indecisive. The way he appears to be handling the current crisis only adds weight to those criticisms. Since the conflict with the Social Action Party is not something which can be taken lightly, the prime minister must decide whether he still wants the party in his coalition or not. If he believes the rift can still be healed, then he must tell Social Action to put a stop to all these confusing activities and return to the fold. But if Chuan thinks there is no place for the Social Action Party in his coalition, he need only say so—now.

Police Increase Security at Burmese Border

BK0704020993 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Apr 93 p 2

[Text] The Border Patrol Police [BPP] have stepped up security along the Thai-Burmese border in the northern provinces of Tak, Chiang Rai and Mae Hong Son in preparation for the anticipated large scale offensive by Burmese troops this dry season against minority groups.

Pol Lt-Gen [Police Lieutenant-General] Chatchai Chaiarun, commissioner of the Border Patrol Police General Headquarters, told the BANGKOK POST yesterday that BPP units will help protect Thai villagers from the fighting which may spill over into Thai territory.

In the past, a number of Thai villagers were killed by stray shells fired across the border from Burma.

Pol Lt-Gen Chatchai said that tight security will be given to Thai people in Tak's Mae Sot District where Burmese soldiers are expected to attack Karen minority groups.

The BPP will also give special protection to the areas near the so-called Golden Triangle, in Chiang Rai, where fighting between the factions of drug warlord Khun Sa and the Red Wah may break out as each seeks to gain exclusive control of the illicit drugs trade.

Pol Lt-Gen Chatchai said his police units will disarm minority soldiers who flee the fighting along the border by crossing into Thailand.

As for Burmese troops arrested on Thai soil, negotiations will be held with the authorities in Rangoon to settle the problem, as dialogue is part of Thailand's policy to maintain friendly relations with that country.

He said Thai and Burmese officials at all levels have gained a good understanding of each other since the recent dispute over Hill 491 in Chumphon Province.

A Thai Border Patrol Police unit and Burmese soldiers have been stationed about two kilometres opposite each other on each side of the hill under an agreement made in October last year to prevent further conflict over the site.

Banking Industry 'Passed the Peak'

BK3003043193 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Mar 93 pp 15, 24

[Excerpts] The Thai banking industry has passed the peak of this business cycle and has entered a period of significantly slower growth, according to this month's report on Thailand prepared by Wardley James Capel.

The report, entitled Thai Banking Industry: The Best is Over, says its argument rests on one premise: that the interest rate spreads of the industry have contracted and will contract further as lending rates fall more quickly than deposit rates.

The report also describes two other factors that, if combined with contracting spreads, could result in the net profit of some banks actually declining rather than just growing at a slower rate. They are a continuation of the slowdown in loan demand and the possibility that part of the industry's US$10 billion in property loans will become non-performing.

The issue of the industry's capital adequacy has also been examined by the report, which suggests that most of the large Thai banks will have to increase their capital in 1994 at the latest in order to achieve the 8 percent capital adequacy ratio required by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

The possibility that banks will return to an era of yearly capital increases suggests that the price earnings multiple of the industry could contract from its current six-year high.

"We believe that in the best-case scenario the banks are entering a period of substantially slower profit growth, while in a worse case scenario their profits may actually decline and their pricelearnings multiples may contract at the same time, dealing a double blow to share prices," Wardley James Capel says in the report

"We advise investors to reduce their weighting in the industry," it adds.

The report related that in 1992 the banking industry as a whole enjoyed a wide interest rate spread. Big banks in 1992 on average earned 4.2 percent spreads on their lending while they had only a 3.0 percent spread in 1991.

While both lending and deposit rates fell during the year, the gap widened because lending rates were more sticky than deposit rates were. Lending rates, on average, dropped by only 1.5% while deposit rates sank 2.0 percent.

Since the beginning of 1993 the general lending rate has been cut twice by a total of 0.75 percent to 15.75 percent and the prime rate has been reduced by 0.25 percent to 11.25 percent, the lowest level in 15 years. Deposit rates have not changed.

By the end of 1993 it is expected that the general lending rate will fall by at least 1.5 percent further, while the prime rate is expected to fall by 0.75 percent to 10.5 percent. Lending rates are expected to fall due to government pressure weak loan demand and increasing competition due to Bangkok International Banking Facilities (BIBF). [passage omitted]

Thailand's rate of economic growth has slowed each year since 1988. From a peak of 13.2 percent growth in 1988 the GDP growth slowed to 7 percent in 1992. Several economic indicators experienced sharp plunges during the year.

"Our earnings projections for the banks assume that loan growth will stabilise at 18 percent. Any reduction from this level of growth will have a significant impact on bank earnings. Loan growth is a factor that we will monitor closely this year."

Where exposure to the property sector is concerned, Thai banks have lent at least US$10 billion to the property sector. Unfortunately, after four years of explosive development, every segment of the property market (except lower middle income residential) face a severe glut.

The occupancy of office buildings in Bangkok is expected to plunge to 60 percent by the end of 1994. Office rents on Silom Road have already plummeted to 450 baht per square metre per month from 750 baht two years ago. Entire blocks of recently completed residential condominiums stand empty on the outskirts of the city.

Most Thai bankers argue that Bangkok is unique in that property developers here are so wealthy that they can ride out the downturn in the property cycle. They argue that Thai banks will not be affected by high vacancy levels and depressed rental rates.

"We disagree. We believe Thai banks will suffer from bad property loans in the same way (although perhaps not to the same extent) that banks in London, Paris, Tokyo and most North American cities did.

"While we do not believe the property glut will lead to a crisis in the banking industry, we expect the level of provisioning of several banks to be insufficient to cover their non-performing loans by 1995. Profits during that year and the next may well fall for some banks as a result." [passage omitted]

Navy Building Ship With Helicopter Pad

BK0104030193 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Apr 93 p 6

[Text] The Navy is building a large ship with a helicopter landing deck-as part of a strategy to step up Thailand's marine security, National Security Council [NSC] Secretary-General Charan Kunlawanit said yesterday.

The Air Force, meanwhile, already has a plan to purchase more aircraft to boost its capability and efficiency in safeguarding the country's marine interests, Gen Charan said.

Speaking after yesterday's meeting of agencies concerned with national security, Gen Charan said topics discussed included policies and strategies to protect Thailand's marine interests to be implemented by both the public and private sectors.

Gen Charan said the meeting, chaired by Prime Minister Chuan Likphai, agreed that the Navy and the Air Force—the two main agencies responsible for guarding the coasts—should be fully equipped with weapons and other defences to help support their operations.

He said former navy chief Admiral Praphat Kritsanachan had proposed acquiring a ship with a helicopter landing deck, adding that the ship is being built.

Gen Charan said the meeting also discussed measures to stem the flow of illegal immigrants into Thailand and to prevent them from snatching jobs from Thai citizens.

The NSC chief defined "illegal immigrants" as those staying in Thailand beyond their visas and those illegally entering the country or smuggled in by Thai gangs.

At present, the Burmese represent the largest group of illegal immigrants numbering more than 100,000. Others arrived from Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, China, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Pakistan.

Gen Charan said the meeting also discussed the smuggling of bombs and other explosive materials across the Thai-Cambodian border.

The Prime Minister, he said, will call a meeting of agencies concerned in the next few days to review the progress of crackdowns on smuggled war weapons.

Nation Group To Begin 24-Hour News Service 1 Apr

BK3003033793 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Mar 93 p B1

[Text] The Nation Group will begin broadcasting its 24-hour nationwide news service from April 1.

Having been awarded the concession to operate the new FM 96 MHz radio station, The Nation will broadcast via satellite to 10 provincial network stations across the country in an effort to inform rural people of events affecting Thailand as a whole.

This could be called a stepping stone for The Nation's radio operation as it will create equal access to the news for the public, no matter in which part of the country they live, said Suthichai Yun, the group's editor-in-chief. In the initial stages, the company will install satellite dishes at six stations. The process will be completed by June.

PK Advertising Co Ltd has been appointed the sole marketer of advertising time and several other corporations have committed themselves to be sponsors, added Suthichai.

The Nation started radio broadcasting in October last year—in cooperation with Studio 107—through the FM 97 MHz frequency. The expansion will not lead to any major changes or have any impact on the cooperation with Studio 107—instead, both parties will support each other in terms of clearer target groups.

The FM 97 MHz programmes centres on news from Bangkok and its neighbouring provinces: the FM 96 MHz station will concentrate on news which affects the whole country.

The only change is the transfer of 'Nation Junior Live' programme from FM 97 MHz to the FM 96 MHz frequency, so that people nationwide can listen to the programme simultaneously.

It has also invested in new equipment and built a studio to broadcast the news, which will be compiled by the reporters of The Narion Group's newspapers and magazines.

Army Radio Starts 'Correct' News Program

BK0204024193 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Apr 93 p A2

[Text] The army yesterday introduced a nationwide news programme over more than 100 radio stations in what a senior official described as an attempt to disseminate "correct and updated" news and information.

Pacific Intercommunication Co Ltd, owned by Dr Somkiat Onwimol, has been commissioned to handle the five-minute news slots broadcast at top of each hour.

The bulletins were originally allotted to private media and advertising firms but were recalled by the army recently after the news programme was initiated.

Lt Gen Yutthana Kamdee, deputy army chief of staff, said news items to be broadcast will be examined and cleared by army personnel.

"Our objective is to disseminate correct and updated information and news," said the chairman of the Army's public relations development and improvement committee.

Vietnam

UN Urged To Protect Vietnamese in Cambodia

BK0604151893 Hong Kong AFP in English 1416 GMT 6 Apr 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, April 6 (AFP)—Vietnam's Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan said Tuesday the United Nations should do more to protect Vietnamese settlers fleeing an ethnic cleansing campaign by the Khmer Rouge.

UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) chief Yasushi Akashi has said UNTAC is already doing everything possible within its mandate to protect thousands of ethnic Vietnamese on their way to Vietnam or who have decided to stay in Cambodia.

"Naturally we would like them to take stronger measures," Vu told a press conference at the end of his visit to Cambodia.

"We think that UNTAC, with its powerful mechanisms and facilities, can do more."

He said he made no specific requests regarding security during his meeting with Akashi.

"They have many advisers, many lawyers," he said. "I have no concrete suggestions for them because they know what to do."

UNTAC said Tuesday that 7,000 ethnic Vietnamese had already passed from Cambodia into Vietnam, but Vu said the Vietnamese government had not made plans yet on how to deal with them.

He said, however, "the refugee camps of Cambodians in Vietnam are not yet closed."

Thousands of Cambodians who fled their country's civil war are living in camps in Vietnam and, unlike refugees in Thailand, do not want to return to their homeland.

Vu also said Prince Norodom Sihanouk assured him ethnic Vietnamese should be allowed to live peacefully in Cambodia, despite his announcement several weeks ago that they should all go to Vietnam because Cambodians could not guarantee their safety.

"What we would like to do now is call on the international community to prevent the incidents of massacres and terrorism," Vu said.

Premier's Special Envoy Takes Letter to Cambodia

BK0704073593 Hanoi VNA in English 0635 GMT 7 Apr 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 7—Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan, special envoy of Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, visited Cambodia from April 5-7 to convey a letter of the latter to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC), Hun Sen, prime minister of the State of Cambodia, and Yasushi Akashi, head of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

The visit was prompted by the complicated developments in Cambodia caused by the Democratic Kampuchea faction's acts of sabotage against the Paris agreement on Cambodia.

In his letter, the Vietnamese prime minister lays stress on the moral and legal responsibility of UNTAC, SNC and the administrative authorites in Cambodia to check the escalation of the Khmer Rouge's terrorist acts, find out and punish the criminals and enforce the observance of human rights by defending Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia as well as Cambodian citizens and creating a favourable environment for them to lead a normal life.

While receiving the Vietnamese prime minister's special envoy who delivered them Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet's letter, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister Hun Send and Mr. Akashi strongly condemned the Khmer Rouge's acts of terrorism and massacre against Vietnamese residents, pledged to do their best to protect the latter's normal life.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister Hun Sen and Mr. Akashi highly appreciated Vietnam's goodwill attitude in scrupulously implementing the Paris agreement on Cambodia in the interests of peace and stability in Cambodia and in the region.

While in Cambodia Deputy Minister Vu Khoan also called on Chea Sim, president of the Cambodian People's Party and chairman of the National Assembly.

He also met with Mr Viera de Mello, representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Cambodia. He asked the UNHCR and other UN organizations to give material aid to Vietnamese residents who had to leave their places of residence to take refuge in other [word indistinct] Cambodia. Mr Vu Khoan also met with the Russian ambassador, coordinator of the diplomatic corps in Phnom Penh, and Vietnamese residents in Cambodia.

Commentary on U.S. Congress' Bill To Lift Embargo

BK0604135093 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] U.S. Senator Frank Murkowski, a member of the subcommittee in charge of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate, has submitted a bill aimed at putting an end to the U.S. embargo against Vietnam. Our radio has this comment:

Co-sponsors for this bill include Senator Claiborne [Pell], chairman of the above mentioned committee, and Republican Senators Richard Lugar, Larry Pressler, and Malcolm Wallop. The bill calls on the White House to lift almost all punitive measures in trade with Vietnam, to annul United States control on property as well as restrictions on import and export.

Although the bill fails to deal with a number of major issues in Vietnam-American relations, it was a good sign showing that even U.S. politicians seem to agree, it is time for the Clinton administration to lift its embargo. This is also in conformity with American and world public opinion.

French President Francois Mitterrand last month called on the Clinton administration to lift the embargo, and on Sunday, German Foreign Minister Kinkel, while in Vietnam, committed his country to helping Vietnam in its campaign to demand the U.S. Government lift its embargo. Mr Kinkel said Germany would not forget Vietnam, and he will raise the issue when he meets U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher soon.

If the U.S. Administration fails to respond to this legitimate demand, it is sure that more and more such bills will be presented to the American parliament, demanding the same course of action.

German Foreign Minister Vows Aid for Vietnam

BK0604134693 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Text] German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel has concluded his visit to Vietnam. This is the first visit ever made by a German foreign minister to this country since 1975, when Germany and Vietnam established diplomatic relations.

Mr Kinkel said:

[Begin Kinkel recording in German fading into English translation] "I am impressed by Vietnamese people, and the leaders in particular, for their hospitality and open minds. This was a good time to visit Vietnam." [end recording]

Mr Kinkel described Vietnam as a dynamic and important part of the world. His visit will create impetus to speed up relations between the two countries. During his stay in Vietnam, he was received by top Vietnamese party and state leaders and held talks with his Vietnamese foreign minister counterpart. A number of agreements were signed, including agreements on encouraging and protecting foreign investment between the two countries, on the avoidance of double taxation, and on aviation.

Mr Kinkel committed Germany to help Vietnam comprehensively in her national construction. He also announced Germany would resume its development aid to Vietnam worth 85 million Deutsche marks, and Germany would also help Vietnam to lift the United States' embargo on the International Monetary Fund, or IMF, and also to solve the issue of Vietnamese guest workers, post-graduate students, and researchers living in Germany.

Mr Kinkel called on the United States to lift its embargo against Vietnam and called on German businessmen to invest in Vietnam. Mr Kinkel promised to help Vietnam sign a commercial agreement with the European Community.

Commentary Applauds Lao Premier's Visit

BK0604133293 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 6 Apr 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] Chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Lao Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon concluded his official visit to Vietnam on Sunday. Following is our radio editor's opinion on the visit.

Vietnam and Laos have expressed their satisfaction in a joint statement on bilateral relations. The statement underlines the two countries' determination to consolidate their relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, and equality, and to promote friendly relations with other countries in the region. The two sides condemned the Khmer Rouge for massacring ethnic Vietnamese in Cambodia, and requested the United Nations to stop their crime.

Vietnam and Laos also signed an agreement on Vietnamese and Lao nationals living in each other's country. At this time, the agreement is of great significance for both countries. The visit also contributes to strengthening their special bilateral relations. The two countries will advance on the common path of renovation.

Phan Van Khai Addresses Chamber of Commerce

BK0604134593 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Apr 93

[Excerpts] Dear friends: The second national congress of the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry opened this morning at the Vietnam-Soviet Cultural Center in Hanoi. Attending the congress were Comrade Phan Van Khai, deputy prime minister; Comrade Le Van Triet, minister of commerce; Comrade Dau Ngoc Xuan, head of the State Commission for Cooperation and Investment; Comrade Doan Duy Thanh, head of the Economic Management Institute; and more than 677 delegates from the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry as well as many representatives of agencies, departments, and sectors at the central level and in Hanoi.

Following the opening speech by Comrade Ta Ca, deputy minister of commerce and acting president of the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai commended the chamber for its efforts. He said:

[Begin Phan Van Khai recording] Ever since the country initiated the renovation line and opened its doors to the outside world, the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry has made progress, marking a change for the better in its functions since its inception 30 years ago. Particularly, the chamber has served as a venue for promoting business cooperation and investment with foreign countries. The chamber has begun to build its image and credibility among business establishments at home and abroad.

However, compared with the economic development needs in the new situation as well as with the aims and demands of the various business circles under the new mechanism, there still remains a considerably wide gap for the chamber to fill in terms of organization and operating procedures. Therefore, this second congress of the Vietnamese business circles is of great significance, considering the need to strengthen the organization and operating procedures of the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry so that they can be on a par with the ongoing changes for the better in the national economy.

First of all, being a nongovernmental organization capable of rallying broad business sections throughout the country, the chamber should contribute to providing business establishments of different economic sectors with a favorable environment to develop their capabilities on the basis of equality, cooperation, and healthy competition.

The chamber should represent business establishments in making suggestions to the government as to how to change or amend the mechanism and policies to create favorable conditions for business operations. The chamber should take positive measures to help foreign business institutions strictly comply with Vietnamese law, integrate themselves into Vietnam's economy, and cooperate with local business establishments. Regarding disputes involving economic contracts between foreign and Vietnamese business establishments, the chamber is dutybound to reconcile all parties involved and settle their conflicts.

Given the aforementioned functions, duties, and areas of activities, the chamber must take measures to consolidate its organization and renovate its operating procedures. It is our hope that this congress will open a new stage of development for the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry in both width and depth so that it can meet the aspirations of the various business institutions and the government.

For its part, the government respects and supports the chamber as well as stands ready to create favorable conditions for this body to expand its organization and activities. This is because the government, the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Vietnamese business circles all share a common objective, namely making the people rich and the country powerful, and bringing about civilization in society. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Next, Comrade Doan Ngoc Dinh, director general of the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry, read a report on the chamber's activities over the past 30 years and its plan of action for the days ahead. Comrade Pham Chi Lang, deputy director general of the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry, presented the chamber's draft statutes to the delegates for discussion. Tomorrow the delegates continue their work to discuss the plan of action for the subsequent term of duty, adopt the chamber's statutes, and elect its board of management.

Vo Van Kiet Meets ROK Banking Delegation

BK0604141193 Hanoi VNA in English 1400 GMT 6 Apr 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 6—A delegation of the Kumho Industrial Group of the Republic of Korea led by its President Seong Yawang Park in on a working visit here.

The delegation had working sessions with the Foreign Ministry, the State Planning Committee, the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment and the Vietnam Civil Aviation. The discussions were focussed on a number of cooperation projects in transport and communictions, industry and services. The delegation was received by Vice Premier Tran Duc Luong.

Meanwhile, between April 3 and 6, a delegation of the Shinhan Bank of the R.O.K. led by its President Heui Koon Lee was also here on a working visit.

The delegation had working sessions with the State Bank of Vietnam, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Commerce, the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment and other concerned offices. During these discussions, the South Korean bankers expressed their wish to set up their repesentation in Vietnam. The delegation was received by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet.

Nong Duc Manh Visits International Trade Fair

BK0604142393 Hanoi VNA in English 1355 GMT 6 Apr 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 6—The 1993 International Trade Fair, the second of its kind in Vietnam, was opened at the Giang Vo Exhibition Centre here this morning.

Present at the inaugural ceremony were National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh, representatives of the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Culture and Information, the Ministry of Transport and Communications, the Hanoi People's Committee, and many resident foreign diplomats.

Minister of Commerce Le Van Triet cut the inaugural ribbon.

The exhibition has the participation of 100 home businesses and enterprises and 200 foreign companies from Australia, Austria, the Republic of Czech, Finland, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Japan, Italy, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, China, Taiwan, France, Singapore, Switzerland, Britain, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, and Thailand. Malaysia, Belgium, Hong Kong and Vietnam maintain their own stands at the fair.

On display are office and construction equipment, machine tools, production materials, and essential consumer goods.